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expanded sweet spot. We have expanded the

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All Wilson 1200 woods and irons have the exclusive Counter-Torque shaft.

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to give you the unique "feel" of truly great clubs. Take a test drive. But, no matter what we say here, there's only one way to

learn the whole Wilson 1200 story. Examine a set of Wilson 1200 clubs at your professional golf shop.

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A LETTER FROM THE PUBLISHER

UNRAVELING the modern Arab mind on its own territory proved a difficult task for the trio of veteran TIME correspondents who reported the bulk of material for this week's cover story on Libyan Strongman Muammar Gaddafi and the complex politics of the Arab world. Fortunately, all three are experienced in the lore and ways of the Middle East

Beirut Bureau Chief Spencer Davidson, who coordinated the coverage, worked for four years in New York as an associate editor in the World section, where he wrote six cover stories on the region. Davidson adroitly pinned down a vital but elusive Arab source-Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's powerful Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth. Learning that Yamani was to fly from Beirut to Vienna, he bought a ticket for the same flight. "An airplane is a great place for an interview," Davidson says. "You have a captive client."

DAVIDSON, GRIGGS & WYNN IN BEIRUT

To describe the Egyptian role, we called on Correspondent Wilton Wynn of our Rome bureau, who began a twoyear stint as a journalism instructor at Cairo's American University in 1945: later served as an Associated Press reporter in Beirut and Cairo and wrote a book called Nasser of Egypt: The Search for Dignity, which was published in 1959. Wynn joined TIME in 1962 and has intermittently covered the Middle East ever since. "I find in this younger generation," he says, "a new type of Arab

-more sophisticated in political views, but still suffering from the same frustrations and dreaming the same dreams as their uncles and fathers of 28 years before.

The job of reporting on Libya fell to Nairobi Bureau Chief Lee Griggs, who as head of the Beirut bureau from 1964-1968 and again in 1969-1970 had already visited the country several times. On this trip, despite the abrupt and unexplained cancellation of his visa, he was able to spend time in Tripoli and Benghazi before flying to Beirut with a fresh impression of Gaddafi's domain. "It's never been easy covering the Arab Middle East," Griggs says. "But by and large the Arabs are a friendly and charming people who don't blame you personally for U.S. backing of Israel."

Associate Editor William Smith, a World writer for the past three years who has visited most of the Arab countries, drew on his own impressions and, assisted by Reporter-Researchers Ursula Nadasdy and Sara Medina, wrote the story.

Ralph P. Davdson

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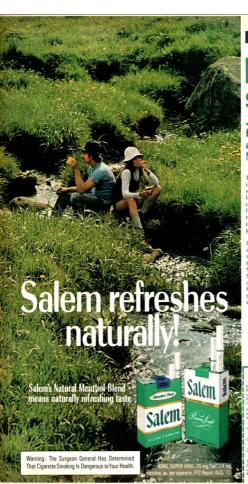
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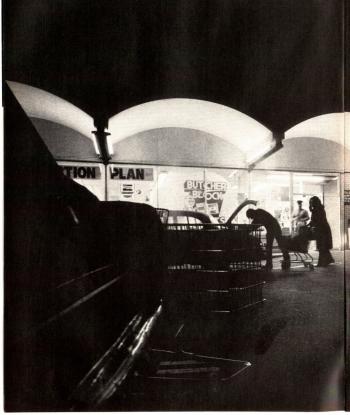
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Teaneck, New Jersey.





It's not just happening here. It's happening all over.

America's worked itself up to a full-blown, 24-hour-a-day society. Because if supermarkets and shopping centers are filled with customers in the middle of the night, a lot of other people are up too—to keep everything running.

Right now, approximately 25% of America's industrial workers are employed on non-daytime shifts. And the figure's growing. Traditional services and industries have been joined by the financial industry, computer centers and other white collar occupations.

Even leisure and entertainment have gone from the all-night poker game to all-night movies and bowling alleys to all-night

everything.

And if America's humming at night, so are the airwaves. There are all-night radio stations all across the country. And 37% of all American adults can be found listening to them sometime between Midnight and 6 AM during an average week. Which means that round-the-clock network news has become a necessity. (Especially at a time when people are more conscious than ever of the events taking shape around the world.)

And it was logical that the network that's always been first with the news be first with it all through the night.

CBS Radio

So whatever the time or time zone, if you're there, we're there. Every hour, on the hour. Now, 24 hours a day. We'll be covering the airwaves like we've always covered the news.

Completely.

CBS Radio All-Night News Network

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; RADAR Survey, Spring 1972. These data are estimates subject to qualifications which CBS Radio will supply on request

WHY SHOULD WOMEN GET STUCK WITH THE CLUMSIEST CARS?

It's true you need space for the kids and the dogs and the groceries.

But that doesn't mean you have to lug around a giant station

wagon.

With the rear seat down, the Volvo wagon has space in back for 67 cubic feet of kids, dogs and groceries. Or a six-foot sofa.

And space in front for a 6½-foot husband.

But outside, the Volvo wagon is exactly the same size as the Volvo sedan. (That's about three feet less to park than the giants. And three feet less to dent.)

A sense of proportion is one



of many sensible things about Volvo.

Others include 4-wheel disc brakes. A rear-window wiper, washer and defroster.

And rear doors with extra locks the kids can't open from inside, so you can keep your

inside, so you can keep your mind on the road instead of

the back seat.

If all wagons were designed as sensibly as a Volvo, maybe women drivers would have a

better name.

Time for Muscle

Sir / Shame! Shame on an Administration that seeks budget cuts at the expense of Viet

If we were still in the war, would mon-

etary savings be effected by giving wood and knives to amputees to whittle their own prostheses, while immobile paraplegics and quadriplegics look on: This is "peace with honor"? Come on.

Congress: this is a good time to show your

JANET L. PATHAK

Sir / The Nixon 1974 budget cut of \$277 million is in my mind a sadistic act. It seems unjust, does it not, to take more away from our returning and present veterans? Is it not enough that these men have fought for their country? Must they come home and find

(MRS.) BEVERLY GARAVAGLIA

Sir / There is something odious and all too American about the contrived emotionalism and crass commercialism lavished upon few hundred ex-prisoners of war, and the dehumanizing indifference in which thousands of war-maimed veterans are doomed

The universal patriotism and valor of the P.O.W.s has by no means been estab lished, but the sacrifices of the multiple amputees are irrefutable

KENNETH A. LABAND

The Other Cheek

Sir / After reading your Essay "On Provid-ing Aid to Yesterday's Enemies" [March 5] other cheek once too often

VIRGINIA M. BROCKIE

Sir / Does the U.S. Government think LISA WHITNEY

Sir / I thought that we had learned from our past foreign policies that very rarely can America buy friends or peace.

Houston

Sir / 1984 is closer than we think. We have switched alliances so many times in the past NANCY PREVELE

Seattle

Wounded Knee

Sir / The altercation at Wounded Knee. S. Dak. [March 12], serves to point out the desperate plight of the American Indian. Symbolic of Indian treatment, Wounded Knee bleeds and festers with an indignant

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LETTERS

discontent indicative that change is needed, and needed quickly. Violence can never be condoned, but something must be tremendously awry in our society if only through violence can minorities progress out of powerty and ignorance. If America does not heal its Wounded Knee, it will become crippled for life.

KENNETH D. SCHROEDER JR. RHONDA CAROL MCGEE Columbia. Md.

Sir / Parts of your article on "Raid at Wounded Knee" would be laughable if they were not tragic, especially "a backlash from an angry white majority." Are you serious? Angry white?

Angry white?

I am mortified to be a member of that white race, lest I be mistaken for the ignorant, vicious, crooked angry white that un-

Atlanta

'Sir / Negotiate, hell! Where's the Seventh Cavalry?

PETER PEEL Los Angeles

Versatile Pants

Sir / In your story "Slaughter on Seventh Avenue" [March 12] you say "many women are still shying away from dresses and skirts of any sort, and playing it safe fashionwise by choosing pantsuits."

ionwise by choosing pantsuits. I have that rather than choosing pantsuits in a dither of fashion uncertainty, women are more likely choosing them because they surpass skirts in both comfort and versatility.

LR. OLTON

Phoenix, Md

Sir / If the dress manufacturers of Seventh Avenue think that shirtwaist dresses are the answer, they are crazy. This style is frumpy. It is blatantly obvious that since the midi fiasco most of Seventh Avenue is grabbing at anything, hoping something will work. PAT HENNESY

New York City

Pious Deprogrammers

Sir / Has this country gone mad? Kidnaping for Christ [March 12]? Deprogramming for Jesus? What is going on? These so-called pious deprogrammers

are just as bad as the Children of God.
They re telling you that their way is the only
way, the right way, Also, this group of
vigilantes is practicing a form of religious
persecution.
I'm no Jesus freak, but I still think these

deprogrammers are nuts.
MATTHEW STJEPCEVICH

Austin, Texas

Sir / As an 18-year-old who has already been an ardent member of the Jesus movement and had the chance to see through and beyond it on my own. I am completely opposed to the technique of kidnaping and intimidation that these people employ in "deprogramming."

It doesn't matter who they are, parents or religious fanatics; the Constitution guarantees freedom of religion to all.

I believe that every human being has the right to make (and correct) his own mistakes.

MOLLIE TAFARO Montclair, N.J.

Sir / You may not agree with Ted Patrick's abduction techniques, but when a member of your family has been brainwashed by this

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LETTERS

frightening cult, there may be no other recourse. Do you believe that subjecting a person to daily distorted religious and anti-

American propaganda is a sincere reflection of the Christian life? Any young person who finds it difficult

to cope with society, who has an emotional problem or is a heavy user of drugs is a dren of God. I know. I spent three months at a member of your family and realize that she spends her life in a dank, condemned warehouse with no gainful employment, begging for food and clothing, studying the Bible by day and witnessing for Christ by night. She is no longer my sister but unwittingly the robot of a group of glory-seeking.

DONALD M. HARRISON

Sir / It is unfair to compare the deprogram-ming techniques of Ted Patrick and concerned relatives with any "brain-blowing technique" designed to rob the individual of his free will. Anyone who has ever listened to the senseless incantations parroted by members of the Children of God, and ob served their unquestioning acceptance of arbitrary authority and misunderstood doctrine, realizes that members of such sects no longer have any free will or individuality Members of the Children of God and groups like it have abrogated their responsibility and free will in return for easy answers and pseudo security. FUNICE JORDAN

The Brave

Sir / Your report on the investigation at Stanford Research Institute of the psychic power of Uri Geller [March 12] is shock-

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MANPOWER

LETTERS

ing. There are good aspects, yes: first, that SRI and the team of physicists dared to examine Geller's claims; second, that the funds could be raised to nay the bill

But the bad features are horrid. Examination of such claims called for special experience and test precautions that are not part of a physicist's experties. The premature publicity itself is simply unpardonable and may seriously damage the scientific image of parapsychology. Yet these men may be less amateurish than they appear, and they are certainly brave. Let us wait for the full report.

J.B. RHINE Institute of Parapsychology

Pleasantly Deranged

Sir / In your admiring review of Ten from Your Show of Shows [March 12], your reviewer stated that the scripts were written by "pleasantly deranged writers (Mel Tolkin, Lucille Kallen and the young Mel Brooks among them)."

Since I was the only other credited writer in the film's press release. I would like to assure you that the young Tony Webster was as pleasantly deranged as anybody there.

TONY WEBSTER

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Los Angeles

The Queen's Troubles

Sir / What was troubling Queen Elizabeth while she was watching the parade of elephants [March 12]?

The answer is obvious: "My girdle is killing me!"
WILLIAM R. TEDRICK

Boonville, Mo.

Sir / Why should the Queen tell? All she is trying to do is stash a handbag in a comfortable position so that she may have her hands free to use the camera to take pictures of the elephants.

Or hold a teacup. ALICE OSTERMAN Northfield, Conn.

BARBARA W KOIRO

Sir / Maybe the Queen was trying to retrieve something from her purse which she

Sir / My guess is that the Queen felt an insect crawling down her back, and it suddenly bit her.

FLORENCE LYONS Lexington, Ky

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THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES

A Disturbing Pattern

Viewed in isolation, each single charge was shocking enough. Yet the persistent allegations about Watergate, about safes full of secret campaign cash and about ITT are so familiar by now that it is tempting to dismiss them as repetitive and tedious. Nonetheless, they suggest, in sum, that something is very much wrong with the mood and morality of Richard Nixon's Administration

Last week there occurred multiple revelations that tended to substantiate many of those charges, so often denied by high Administration officials. More revelations are certain to follow. The net impression was one of a Government that figures that the end justifies the means, that tries to hide its transgressions and hamper its own lesser officials charged with seeking the truth. The President's closest legal adviser has even been accused of lying to the FBI. There is an aura of disconcerting chumminess between Nixon officials and corporate executives seeking favors or suspected of violating federal laws.

This is strange conduct indeed for an Administration that has so strongly denounced the permissiveness and the decaying morality of modern life, and has so often proclaimed its devotion to the law and to orderly procedures. The trend is unfortunate, too, in that it threatens to undermine the Administration's legitimate arguments for its own views of how society, and the role of Government, need to be redirected.

WIDOW STEVENS & FATHER REDDIN



Of Balloons and Boys

Not since 1960, when 25 policemen were implicated in a burglary ring, had the police of Des Moines been so scandalized. "It's unbelievable," said City Manager Tom Chenoweth. "I've never seen anything like it." The Police Burial & Protective Association issued a statement of repudiation. The police chief promised a thorough shakeup and dismissed three offending policemen.

What grave misdeed had they done? They had been found guilty of smashing the windows of a barber shop, a gas station and two unoccupied autos with BBs fired from slingshots and of dropping balloons filled with water from a fifth story onto passing cars. It was precisely the boyishness of the offenses that disturbed city officials. Said Chenoweth: "It would have been more understandable if they had done something serious. You know, you expect a cop to go crooked." But is there not a little room for rejoicing that, at least in Des Moines, when a few policemen stray off the line, it is balloons and slingshots they play with instead of heroin and the Mafia?

No Scarlet Letters

Though the soap opera The Secret Storm usually generates only a mild zenhyr at the mailboxes of CBS, more and more of the program's 12 million weekly viewers have been writing in with each installment. They have been aroused by the still platonic romance between a Roman Catholic priest and an attractive widow. Last fall Laurie

Stevens, a program regular, met a newcomer, Father Mark Reddin. Ever since, the producers and writers have nursed the romance along. consulting with the Archdiocese of New York. The tantalizing question: Will the curly-haired, cleft-chinned cleric abandon his first love, the church, and wed the deserving brunette? Surprisingly, the letters indicate that most viewers want a quickie marriage. "The more we get into the story and the characters." Producer Joe Manetta, "the more they're writing, 'Please God, get them married. They're so right for each other." The couple probably will marry, but the network is hardly likely to rush the wedding. The Secret Storm, after all, is sustained by forbidden loves. And, as Chief Writer Gillian Houghton admits in a wry commentary on present-day Amer ica, "it's difficult to find one these days.

When It Rains . . .

As spring officially clocked in last week, complaints about the unusual weather were on the rise-and so were water tables across much of the Midwest and Southeast. Floods struck Tennessee and Mississippi and several regions around the Great Lakes. Swelled by abnormal winter rains and lashed by strong winds, the waters of Lake Erie are three inches above the previous record set in the flood-disaster year of 1952. Michigan State authorities have already computed the damage of an imminent deluge: \$112 million. It has been so mild in Wisconsin that a recent snowmobile championship race in Eagle Rock had to be run on sawdust. In New York City minimal snowfall meant a budgetary windfall: millions of dollars allocated for snow removal were never spent. Meanwhile, Lander, Wyo., this winter froze solid at an average of 10.6° below its norm.

But abnormal is, in fact, normal when it comes to weather. What was unusual was the occasional attempt to do something about it. In the San Francisco area, where rainfall has been twice as heavy as usual and houses have started to slide down green hillsides, the Cupertino city council passed a resolution: Without intending to interfere in the overall plan of things as envisioned by the Deity, the city council of Cupertino does hereby proclaim that there shall be no more rainfall within the city limits during the remainder of March 1973." Man proposes, God disposes: a few days later it rained



Watergate's Widening Waves of Scandal

FROM the start, the Nixon Administration's handling of the politicalespionage scandal in Washington's Watergate complex last June has been amazingly inept. If Watergate had been a childish antic by a few misguided Nixon zealots, as presidential aides insisted, quick and candid disclosure of all the facts would have rendered it a brief summertime sensation. If it was more serious and involved officials close to Nixon, as now seems plain, those implicated should have been exposed and fired. At worst, Nixon's re-election margin might have been less grand. But high Republican and White House officials chose to evade and even to lie. Last week that dam of deceit seemed on the verge of collapse, spilling Watergate's contamination more widely than ever.

The latest assault on the Administration's pretense that the wiretapping operation was a relatively minor matter came from one of the wiretappers, James W. McCord Jr. At the time that he and four other men were caught redhanded with electronic eavesdropping equipment and burglary tools at Democratic national headquarters in the Watergate. McCord was the chief security coordinator for the Committee for the Re-Election of the President. Last week McCord, who had been convicted of wiretapping and burglary, appeared in a Washington federal district court with six similarly convicted conspirators to face sentencing. But Judge John J. Sirica dramatically delayed the procedure to read a remarkable letter that he had received from McCord.

In the letter, written without his lawyer's knowledge, McCord charged that "there was political pressure applied to the defendants to plead guilty and reincluding McCord, had done so. Mc-Cord also claimed that "perjury occurred during the trial in matters highly material to the very structure, orientation and impact of the Government's volved in the Watergate operation were not identified during the trial, when they could have been by those testifying."

Fear. McCord's letter also said that members of my family have expressed fear for my life if I disclose knowledge of the facts in this matter, either publicly or to any Government representative." McCord wrote that he did not feel all that endangered but thought "establishment my family and my friends, should I disclose such facts."

Judge Sirica, who had been openly scornful of the Government's failure to find out precisely who had inspired the Watergate operation, its basic purpose and the source of the secret funds that financed it, agreed to meet with Mc-





Cord later. McCord had asked to see the judge privately to detail the general charges made in his letter, explaining that he did not "feel confident in talking with an FBI agent, in testifying before a grand jury whose U.S. attorneys work for the Department of Justice, or with other Government representatives." Sirica ruled that any testimony by McCord must be recorded in the closed meeting. Sirica would then decide whether to release the information to a grand jury for possible further prosecution, to the press or to a Senate committee headed by North Carolina's Sam Ervin that is conducting a Watergate investigation of its own. One way or another, McCord's information is thus expected to emerge publicly.

Lost. The determined Sirica then agreed not to sentence McCord until after he has heard everything that Mc-Cord has to say this week-a clear hint that full cooperation could lead to a more lenient sentence. That was Mc-Cord's main motive in writing. Cannily, Sirica gave five of the other defendants ample reason to tell more about the Watergate affair by temporarily assigning them maximum sentences but promising to review those sentences after three months. He even held out the possibility of suspended sentences. The maximum sentences, up to 40 years in prison and \$50,000 fines, were thus given provisionally to E. Howard Hunt Jr., a former White House aide, and four others: Bernard L. Barker, Eugenio R. Martinez, Frank A. Sturgis and Virgilio R. Gonzales

Hunt pleaded passionately for leniency from the judge. "Due to my in-incept from the judge. "Due to my in-volvement in this case," he said." I have took everything in life that I value—my wife, my job, my reputation. Now it appears there will be four more innovent with the pears the contract of the four more innovent with the contract of the contra

Iudge Sirica further underscored inst how services a crime he considered the Watergate espionage to be by sentencing the seventh conspirator, G. Gordon Liddy, who, like McCord, had pleaded innocent, to serve up to 20 years in prison and to pay a \$40,000 fine. Lidd White House in trying to detect sources of news leaks, apparently got the stiff sentence—and no provision for its review—because he has not shown any sign that he could be persuaded to dis-

TOP: McCORD AFTER COURT APPEARANCE BOTTOM: FEDERAL JUDGE JOHN SIRICA

THE NATION

close more about the case. The Watergate crimes, said Sirica in sentencing. were "sordid, despicable and thoroughly reprehensible.

The key question was just how much McCord or any of the other convicted conspirators really know about the origins and implications of the affair. The Watergate operation has been linked by FBI and other investigators with up to \$1,000,000 in cash kept in a safe in the office of Maurice Stans, Nixon's former Commerce Secretary and tee. Much of this money, gathered secretly from donors who did not wish to be identified publicly, was earmarked for vague "security" or "intelligence purposes. Some of it was sent through Mexico to shield the identity of the sources. The re-election committee has already paid \$8,000 in fines for failing to record and report contributions in violation of new campaign financing dis-

More at issue than the actual political spying activities or the secret diversion of funds to accomplish them is the lack of veracity of high officials in both the Administration and the Republican Party. The attempt to cover up such activity and impede impartial investigations seems far more damaging than the clandestine operations. It suggests a disdain for the law, for the truth and, ultimately, for the public, that is dismaying to find at lofty levels of the Government.

Crossfire Cuts Gray

Any lingering possibility that L. Patrick Gray III would win Senate confirmation as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation seemed to evaporate last week. First, the hapless Gray was undercut by the Nixon Administration when Attorney General Richard Kleindienst ordered him to stop talking about the FBI's investigation of the Watergate wiretapping at his confirmation hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee. Then Gray infuriated the White House by conceding to the committee that John W. Dean III. President Nixon's chief legal counsel, probably had lied to FBI agents. All but abandoned by the Administration and under fire from Democratic critics. Grav's position was hopeless

In his month-long hearing ordeal. Gray had wilted from a brisk and confident nominee to a subdued and almost sullen shadow of the strong leader that the FBI needs. He had been hurt most by the Administration's obsessive concern with preventing disclosure of whatever the FBI was learning about White House connections to the Watergate

bugging and political espionage. To his credit, Gray had offered to let any Senator explore the FBI's vast files on the case. But when he also revealed that such Nixon aides as Herbert Kalmbach, the President's personal attorney, and former Appointments Secretary Dwight Chapin, were linked



THE FRI'S ACTING DIRECTOR L. PATRICK GRAY Silenced, undercut and overruled by his

with an alleged political saboteur. Donald Segretti, Nixon himself protested about Gray's release of "raw" FBI files.

Last week Kleindienst overruled Gray, insisting that the FBI's Watergate files would be open only to the Judiciary Committee Chairman, Mississippi Democrat James Eastland, and the committee's ranking Republican, Nebraska's Roman Hruska. When Kleindienst ordered Gray not to answer any more questions about Watergate, Gray was forced into the humiliating posi-

The Man Everyone Wants to Hear From

A LAWYER himself, Richard Nixon might well admire the meteoric rise of John Wesley Dean III. Though he is only 34 and has never been in private law practice, the fastidious blond attorney from Akron is Counsel to the President of the U.S. Dean is also the White House staffer to whom L. Patrick Grav III handed over the FBI's files on its Watergate probe. As a result, his name has turned up more than any other in the Judiciary Committee's hear-ings on Gray, and he is the man whom the Senators most want to question. But the President, invoking the widest possible interpretation of Executive privilege, has said that Dean, or for that matter any White House staff member, past or present, will not testify. Interestingly, Nixon's statement on Executive privilege was written by Dean himself.

In many other ways, Dean has influenced White House policy. He worked out the legal basis for the President's impoundment of funds appropriated by Congress and his broad use of the pocket veto. He drafts all Executive orders and prepares legal opinions for the President on many matters. A cautious, loval follower of orders, he is totally trusted by the President. Unlike many a Cabinet member or White House aide, Dean has easy, frequent and direct access to the boss. Since the Gray hearings began, Dean has refused to be interviewed or photographed by the press.

Dean attended Staunton Military Academy in Virginia, where his roommate was Barry Goldwater Jr. The two are neighbors now in the Old Town sec-

PRESIDENTIAL COUNSEL JOHN W. DEAN



tion of Arlington, Va. According to Goldwater, the young Dean was "very outgoing and quite intelligent." Dean's grades, mostly A's and B's, were helped by self-hypnosis, which he taught himself to improve his concentration. Dean studied at Colgate, Ohio's College of Wooster and American University, and he graduated from Georgetown University Law Center in 1965

Rep. William McCulloch, of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the House Judiciary Committee, gave Dean his first Government job as minority counsel for the committee. After two years, Dean became associate director of the National Commission on Reform of Criminal Laws, a panel to advise Congress and the President. Now defunct, the commission advocated the elimination of mandatory prison sentences and abolition of the death penalty, two positions that Dean's current boss opposes. A colleague on the commission says that Dean "was a very decent guy, but without a very solid base in principle.

By the time that Nixon took office in 1969, Dean's reputation as a friend of the Administration and a diligent worker had been established. Richard Kleindienst, then Deputy Attorney General. hired him as the legislative liaison for the Justice Department because "everybody in town recommended him." Dean was in charge of lobbying for the Clem-



ARRIVING FOR SENATE CONFIRMATION HEARING superiors in the Nixon Administration.

tion of refusing to respond to the Senators. "I respectfully decline to answer that question," he would say, his bass voice sometimes quavering as he sounded uncomfortably like someone taking the Fifth Amendment.

To the displeasure of the White House, Gray did answer more questions about his relations with Nixon Counsel Dean. Gray revealed that at the time that Dean was ordered by Nixon to conduct a White House investigation of the Watergate affair. Dean seemed even

ent Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell nominations to the Supreme Court. Just before the Senate rejected the Carswell nomination, a frustrated Dean remarked to a colleague: "If we don't win this one, I might as well hang up my hat"

Nonetheless, Dean's loyalty, combined with his pleasant manner and "pretty face," says one acquaintance, made him popular with "the public-relations and imagery-minded people" at the White House. He was promoted into the White House to succeed John Ehrlichman as Counsel, "I cried when he left here," says Kleindienst.

Off duty, Dean maintains as low a social profile as most of his Administration colleagues. He putters about his townhouse installing kitchen shelves and light fixtures. He and his second wife, Maureen, play tennis, sail and recently took a Berlitz course in French together. But his anonymity has been badly bumped by the imbroglio over Watergate. "The current happenings around the White House have driven him almost to the point of exhaustion. says a friend. As Dean well knows, the waves from Watergate contributed to washing out another close Nixon aide, Dwight Chapin. They threaten to finish off L. Patrick Gray III, and they could even inundate John Dean.

more interested in finding out how some of the FBI's discoveries were getting into the news. In the four months before the election. Gray testified, he had been asked about leaks at least 15 times by either Dean or John Ehrlichman, Nixon's top domestic adviser. "I resented it," Gray said, "because I don't think there were those leaks within the FBI."

Though Gray resented these scoldings, he turned over to Dean every FBI document on the investigation that he requested. Gray even sent these reports to Dean without telling Kleindienst about it. This was despite a ruling from the FBI's own counsel that no files should be released without the Attornev General's consent. Grav was thus giving information to the White House. whose officials had a political interest in concealing any evidence of their involvement. And he was bypassing Kleindienst, whose department would have the obligation of prosecuting anyone violating federal laws in the case

Moreover, Gray was giving Dean such information even though the FBI's investigation had shown that it was Dean who had first suggested that one of the wiretap conspirators. G. Gordon Liddy, be hired for "security and investigative" work by the Committee for the

Hunt had an E.O.B. office. Dean, according to Gray, "indicated at that time that he didn't know whether Mr. Hunt had an office" and had said that "he'd have to check it out."

With that, Byrd asked: "He lied to the agent, didn't he?"

Gray hesitated, then replied meekly: "I would have to conclude that probably is correct."

A White House press release, without mentioning Gray, called Byrd's
charge 'reprehensible, unfortunate, unfair and incorrect. Mr. Dean flatly denies that he ever misled or fled to an
agent of the FBI. 'TIME has learned that
Dean telephoned Gray late last week
and demanded that Gray retract this
testimony. but Gray reflued to do so.

Gray's automatic acceptance of the White House position on Waterpate bothered the Senators. Had Dean's tie with Liddy worried Gray? "The President of the United States is not going to appoint his own counsel to conduct this kind of investigation. If the President has any reason to believe that his without the president of the President Why hadn't Gray asked Nixon whether he really wanted the raw Fill files on Waterpate? "I did not deem it appropriate." Amazed at Gray's assumption



"White House, this is unit one...!'m pinned down at the Senate!... White House? Do you read me, White House?..."

Re-Election of the President. Adamantly, Gray said that he would continue to give Dean FBI information.

Yet West Virginia's Democrat Robert Byrd drew a damaging assessment of Dean from Gray. Byrd got Gray to confirm that on June 19, two days after the arrests at the Watergate, Dean had ordered the opening of a safe and the clearing out of a desk in the Executive Office Building office of one of the arrested men, E. Howard Hunt Jr. Dean then held Hunt's office property, including papers and a gun, for six days before turning them over to the FBI. Meanwhile, on June 22, Dean was present at an FBI interview with another White House aide, Charles W. Colson, and was asked by an agent whether that all presidential aides are to be so completely trusted, Byrd observed coldly: "Christ himself was betrayed by one of his chosen few."

on in scrosen tew. Gray's testimony aparentification was conventionally apparently and apparently and apparently apsuspending hearings for a week. There no longer was any great pressure upon Republicans to support a nominee with whom the Administration was quarried. If a pressure apparently apparently apparently aperation that Nison still "supports the ceither the committee to vote on Gray or for Gray to withdraw—and for the search for a more qualified and independent Fit director to begin.

THE PRESIDENCY/HUGH SIDEY

An Obsession with Money

ONE wickedly partisan wag suggested that Republican Fund Raiser Maurice Stans' safe ought to be acquired by the National Archives because so much of the Nixon Administration's history will be based on the safe and its contents. There is just enough truth in that to make one ponder the in-

ordinate obsession of Washington with the dollar

Of course, money "makes the mare go," as L.B.J. used to say, and he piled up plenty of cash himself. So did millions of other people in the giddy inflation that took hold in the later Johnson years. In capitalist America, the accumulation of wealth has always been a well-respected endeavor, but now money-more and more money-dominates too much of the talk and the thought in the Capital.

Nixon walked into his office on his 60th birthday and discovered a magnificent bouquet of 60 red roses from his staff. "Sixty of them," he said later in admiration. "Do you know how much roses cost?" When one of the helicopter pilots who had helped fly him all over the world retired and took a job with IBM, Nixon's parting words were: "Well, good luck, get a stock option." The President's small coterie of social friends literally numbers a majority of millionaires. Nixon is not in the same financial league as his pals, but certainly by now his private investments and his \$200,000-a-year salary as President are edging him toward the millionaire class.

A dinner guest seated beside one of Nixon's wealthy friends tried to converse about the talent that the President had assembled. It was like getting a Dun & Bradstreet report. Each man's worth to the Republic was based on his portfolio. When someone raised doubts about Nixon Booster W. Clement Stone, an astonished White House staff member protested: "He must be

great! They say he's made \$200 million.

Sometimes when Vice President Agnew reminisces about his old courthouse gang in Baltimore, he sounds like an alumni chairman going over the list of donors-so-and-so has hit it big, this other fellow is really raking it in. Agnew is unabashed about his own desire to "make some money" (Washington translation: become a millionaire), and he proclaims his admiration for the life-style of Palm Springs. He wants to live there some day. And Martha Mitchell some time ago said that she would be glad to leave Washington and get back to New York where John could "make some money.

John Connally, a Democrat but getting ready for a political sex change, is an awesome accumulative sight right now in Texas. Some Capital attorneys believe that Connally's potential take was raised by a few million just because Nixon mentioned casually that Old John was doing a few jobs for the White House while he was going around the world on his law business.

Thoughtful men of both political persuasions are worried. Watergate, they believe, resulted from too much campaign money. In the old days there simply were no funds for such stupidities. One G.O.P. state chairman says that he has so much money that it is ruining his organization. Nobody needs to roll up his sleeves and sweat.

Social Washington has become like a tax accountants' convention. Assistant secretaries and agency counsels gather at night with clusters of lobbyists and lawyers and discuss special legislation to help industries and preserve tax loopholes. They also talk about who is getting the

fat new legal fees and how to get more. One of the major points in the discussion of Presidential Aide Charles Colson's departure from the White House into private law, for instance, was the fact that he was going to get some Teamsters' law business, with a retainer reported to be \$100,000 a year. What did Colson do for democracy during his Nixon years?

That is mostly a secret, but he seems uncomfortably close to some of the problems that grew out of Stans' safe.

> argue the great national issues around the dinner table, when men of means thought their money came second or even third. Sadly, that is rarely the case now. On the party circuit in Washington, the talk too often does not center on the philosophy and problems of Government but on how to turn a tidy profit in real estate or a

Look quick. The old bald American eagle may soon be clutching dollar signs instead of the arrows and the olive branch.



FORMER CIA DIRECTOR JOHN McCONE

Mission Impossible

The story sounded straight out of Mission: Impossible. The nation's largest conglomerate wanted to use some of its great financial power to prevent the freely elected but radically leftist President of a Latin American country from taking office. Moreover the comnany sought to merge with the Central Intelligence Agency in this endeavor.

The tale of the attempt by the International Telephone & Telegraph Co. to overthrow Chile's Marxist Salvador Allende unfurled last week before a Senate subcommittee. Armed with reams of memorandums, working papers and personal letters from ITT's files, a Senate subcommittee established that the strange tale essentially began in September 1970, immediately after Allende garnered a plurality of 36% of the vote in Chile's popular presidential election, virtually assuring him of victory in the three-way runoff in Congress the following month. ITT officials, motivated by both misplaced patriotism and fear for the future of the company's more than \$150 million capital investment in Chile, determined that Allende had to be stopped before the vote in Congress. In that attempt, the company tried its best to enlist the support of other U.S. corporations in Chile as well as the CIA and the White House.

John McCone, an ITT director and former head of the CIA, testified last week that he had offered as much as \$1,000,000 in corporate funds to CIA Chief Richard Helms and National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger at the behest of ITT Chairman Harold Geneen. The money, he said, was to help bankroll whatever plans the U.S. Government might have to "encourage the formation of an anti-Allende coalition in Chile." McCone, who is still a consultant to the CIA, explained that what Geneen had in mind was not to create "chaos," but to channel money "to people who support the principles and pro-





ITT CHAIRMAN HAROLD GENEEN



ITT EXECUTIVE MERRIAM TESTIFIES

grams that the U.S. stands for against the programs of the Allende Marxists."

ITT documents painted a far more detailed picture. One plan that company executives had supported was the bizarre "Alessandri formula," in which Jorge Alessandri, a former Chilean President would receive full but covert U.S. political help and thereby-if all went well-win the vote in the Chilean Congress. Soon afterward he would agree to resign. A new popular election would be called, in which former President Eduardo Frei, a moderate liberal, would, it was hoped, defeat Allende. Under Chilean law, Frei could not succeed himself, and therefore did not compete in the original vote.

Quietly. Helms and Kissinger turned down ITT's ideas and its cash. Yet ITT did not give up. Nearly a year after Allende came to power, company officials were still plotting to discredit him. William Merriam, then head of ITT's Washington office, sent to Peter G. Peterson, then Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs, an "18-point program." In a letter, Merriam suggested that "everything should be done, quietly, but effectively, to see that Allende doesn't get through the next six months." Among the recommendations: cut off U.S. aid and credit to Chile, financially support Chile's opposition newspapers and to reliable sources within the Chilean military." Merriam met repeatedly with the chief of the CIA's clandestine services branch for the Western Hemisphere to discuss alternatives

Jack Neal, ITT's international relations director in Washington and a 35year veteran of the State Department, testified that ITT officials "had not only an obligation to ourselves, but to the Chilean people ... to prevent another Cuba. They re great democrates." He commod the people ... to prevent another chilean people ... to prevent another chilean people ... to prevent another chilean people ... to prevent another people." When Idaho Senator Frank Church saked Neal if he saw any difference between Cuba, which became Marxist through a revolution, and Chile, which became semi-Marxist through free elections, Neal replied that he did not.

ITT's plans totally backfired. Allende not only won but also expropriated ITT's interests in Chile. In the eyes of Chileans, that move seemed to have been eminently justified when ITT's desire to interfere in Chilean politics was revealed last spring by Columnist Jack Anderson. In fact, because of its clumsy attempts, ITT may now lose some or all of the compensation it would otherwise be entitled to from the federally financed Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). Reason: if there is evidence that ITT lost its property as a result of meddling in internal Chilean politics, OPIC may reject its claim.

The conglomerate's troubles are not confined to the Senate's investigation of its Chilean involvement. In separate investigations, a House subcommittee and the FBI last week were looking into other ITT affairs:

West Virginia's Harley Staggers, chairman of a House commerce subcommittee, re-leased more than 70 pages of working papers from the files of the Securities and Exchange Commission that shed more light on ITT's attempts to win a favorable decision in a Justice Department antitrust suit. The papers, comprising SEC most is hove of ITT papers, indicated that ITT had pressed its case with unseemly visor.

The roster of men who had been feted and pleaded with on the case by ITT Chairman Harold Geneen and other company executives included Vice President Spiro Agnew, former Cabinet Members John Connally, John Mitchell,

Maurice Stans and Peter Peterson, Interior Secretary Rogers Morton, Presidential Aide John Ehrlichman and former Presidential Aide Charles Colson. The letters between ITT and Government officials suggested that ITT wanted to drive a wedge between the Administration and Richard McLaren, then head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division. ITT, in effect, was marshaling strength at the highest levels of Government to run over an Assistant Attorney General and the antitrust code. ITT eventually received a favorable ruling-it was allowed to retain control of the rich Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and ordered to sell off lesser companies. The fact that the decision was favorable does not prove that it resulted from open access to top Government officials. But it suggests that ITT had a strange and wonderful entrée to the inner sanctums of the Republican Administration that was in no way cut off during the antitrust proceedings.

FBI agents since December also have been looking into testimony in the tangled ITT antitrust case. They want to determine whether officials of either the company or the Government-or both-had perjured themselves during any of the various hearings. Among other things, the FBI will presumably investigate seeming discrepancies in the testimony of John Mitchell, Last spring the former Attorney General testified under oath that he had never discussed with Nixon any antitrust case in the Justice Department. Yet ITT documents suggest that Mitchell had conveyed to ITT executives what they took to be the substance of talks he had had with the President on their case. Mitchell has claimed that he was simply relaying his knowledge of Nixon's overall antitrust philosophy, which he had discussed with the President before the ITT suit ever came up.



ALLENDE SIGNS EXPROPRIATION LAW The company did not give up.

INFLATION

The Shocking Rise in Prices

IKE Banquo's ghost, inflation continues to haunt the nation-and the Nixon Administration. Frightened by that specter, housewives are organizing a nationwide boycott of meat counters. union chieftains are threatening to press for fat wage raises, and Congressmen are calling for a return to the stringent controls that existed until January From the very moment that President Nixon loosened those controls, Democratic politicians and economists warned that Phase III's anti-inflation forces were simply too weak. Last week, when results of the first full month of Phase III were reported in Washington, their predictions turned out to be disturbingly accurate. In short, the Government confirmed what has become the bane of every householder and a prime topic of conversation across the U.S.-sky-high prices

Retail prices in February spun up by .8%—a 22-year record that amounts to a grim 9.6% inflation rate on an annual basis. Herbert Stein, the usually Panglossian chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, concedet: "The news on prices has been bad."

Since food prices accounted for about two-thirds of the jump in consumer costs, many of the President's critical favored putting a freeze on farm-commodity prices—and evens some of his adverse declined to rule out that dade, Former CEA Chairman Walter Heller, a member of Tinkle's Board of Economists and until now a firm opponent of farm controls, for the first timer reluctantly concludes that such a freeze may be come necessary. "It's economically disconnected for the control of th



A potential time bomb lurking in the supermarket.

tasteful, but may be needed to block a new price-wage spiral," he says. Many economists still fear, however, that a freeze or stern controls on the prices of agricultural products would lead to food shortages and even rationing. Farmers and ranchers will not produce enough unless the price is right.

No Zigs. In an effort to hold down meat prices, the Cost of Living Council ordered packers to pass along any variations in their cattle costs on a dollarfor-dollar basis, without tacking on their customary profit markup. For the most part, Nixon and his advisers squall without taking one of their sudden, celebrated zigs in policy. In fact, the only thing they seemingly wanted to change was the nation's eating habits. After the President had endorsed fish as a "patriotic" dish and Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns picked cheese, last week COLC Deputy Director James W. McLane jokingly came up with the ultimate meat substitute: abstinence. "Eat a little less," he advised.

Stein insisted that inflation by year's end would be running near the President's 2.5% target—even though February's price increases alone had, in effect, "used up" about a third of that. COLC officials predicted that the Administration's long-range effort to increase farm supplies might well hold monthly price rises to "near zero" by year's end.

Well before then, the President will face a major political differents. An unusually large number of unions and employers will be negotiating new contracts, including pacts covering the dustries. Union chiefs will use such reverses as an excuse for big settlements. Referring to the February cost of living index, Paul Jennings, president of Workers, said: "Islook at the daily newspapers and I feel less and less constrained." The danger facing Nixon is that food prices may plant an inflationous that the properties of the presence of the previous section of the presence of the previous section of the presence of the pretained of the presence of the pretained of the presence of the pretained of the pre-

Bolloon. The reason for relentless food price increases, as Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz never tires of telling, supply and demand. What he fails to of the Administration's own making and the Administration's own making larm income by keeping production scarce and prices high. The policy succeeded administry last year farmers' net exceeded administry last year farmers' net carefully last year farmers' net farmers voted overwhelmingly for Nis. On As Butz admits, he is "a political or a political price of the price of

Secretary of Agriculture."

Consumers are about to try and show that they, too, have clout in the marketplace—by staying away from it. All next week a group called FIT (Fight Inflation Together), which was founded a month ago by three Los Angeles women and now claims affiliates in 46 states, will sponsor a nationwide boycett of meat. Their slogan. "Deplete Meat University of the state of the

Mmm, Mmm Good!

EVERY week some burned-up consumers write in to President Richard Nixon, saying, in effect: "O.K., Mr. President, since your answer to high food prices is to be patient and wait for lower ones, let's hear what you eat." The White House dutifully mails back recipes for some of the Nixon family's favorite low-budget dishes. Few involve any kitchen wizardry that is likely to tax Presidential Chef Henry Haller's Swiss culinary education. Daughter Tricia Nixon Cox is fond of a fowl dish that is glopped up with two cans of cream of chicken soup, and the First Family's "Continental salad" is dominated by canned beets, canned grapefruit juice and a package of Jell-O. Other main courses recently served to the nation's highest-paid (\$200,000 a year plus \$50,000 expense money and free lodging and transportation) public servant: beef roulades, tamales, chicken egg rolls, roast pork and lasagar.

Following is the White House recipe for "The President's Favorite Meat Loaf":

- 11/2 lbs. lean ground beef
- 3 tbs. bread crumbs 2 tbs. whipping cream
- 2 tbs. tomato sauce 1 egg
- 1 tbs. chopped parsley 4 tsp. ground black pepper 1 tsp. seasoning salt

Mix all ingredients well. Form into loaf, place in pan, pour additional tomato sauce over loaf. Bake 30 min. at 375°, turn heat down to 350° and bake 20 min. longer.



til Prices We Beat." Says June Dona-van, an FIT founder: "We have exposed the nerves of a lot of people. The group is expanding like a balloon." In Atlanta. New York, Seattle and other cities, dozens of housewives' groups are picketing supermarkets, distributing meatless recipes and organizing local meat

No Holds. Less politically explosive than food prices but still worrisome was the price climb of other consumer goods in February-up by .5%, the largest such increase since last May. The list was headed by heating oil, gasoline and other fuels, which like food are in short supply and thus economically dear. Landlords who took advantage of Phase III's total lack of rent rules sent the cost of services up by .4% during the month. The Senate sought to outlaw any rent gouging by tacking on an amendment to the bill extending until mid-1974 the President's authority to enforce wageprice controls. The amendment limits many urban rent increases to 21/2% annually. That provision, which Nixon opposes, might be removed by the House -but last week's inflationary burst may inspire Congressmen to add some of their own rules

Such challenges to Nixon's almost exclusive control over economic policy can only multiply as more and more Americans are reminded by price tags of the bad old pre-freeze days. In their haste to simplify wage and price controls, with which the Administration has never been philosophically comfortable, the President and his advisers allowed the impression to become too widespread that all limits were off. If, as they predict, the result of that miscalculation is only a temporary bulge in inflation, the White House could help matters by brandishing the traditional presidential jawbone with a good deal more gumption than it has so far shown -perhaps pressuring farm groups, feed-lot operators and supermarket executives to mount a "voluntary" campaign to hold down food costs. But if inflation stays high for much longer, more drastic controls will be necessary.

THE CEASE-FIRE

New Demands

For the soldiers and their women. for the civilian hangers-on and the peace demonstrators, for the orphaned and crippled, the American phase of the seemingly interminable Viet Nam War was due to end this week. After more than a decade of combat and at a cost of 46,000 American dead and 304,000 wounded, the last American forces were scheduled to pull out on March 28, leaving any future warfare to the Vietnamese themselves. As the milestone day approached. G.I.s crowded the streets of Saigon, bidding farewell to their bar girls, jamming the U.S. consulate to get visas for Vietnamese fiancées, wives and children and buying souvenirs

But as the troops were ready to depart, the cease-fire agreement hit a snag. U.S. Government officials in Saigon insisted that the North Vietnamese release, in addition to all remaining U.S. prisoners in both Viet Nams, the ten P.O.W.s known to be held in Laos, arguing that that had been part of an "understanding" between Le Duc Tho and Henry Kissinger. Until that condition was met, the U.S. said, it would refuse to continue the withdrawal of its troops.

The North retaliated with new demands of its own. A spokesman for the Viet Cong declared in Saigon that the North would not consider the U.S. withdrawal complete until the 825 U.S. soldiers on the Joint Military Commission and the 159 Marine guards who are to serve at the U.S. embassy are withdrawn along with the 5,249 other remaining American servicemen. Up to that point, the U.S. had planned to keep its JMC soldiers on hand in case the four-party commission agreed to continue functioning past the March 28 deadline. As for the P.O.W.s held in Laos, the North insisted they had not been part of the written agreement and were in any case the responsibility of the Pathet Lao.

It seemed possible that the impasse could be overcome before the deadline. Even so, the task of supervising the cease-fire accord was proving almost impossible. South Vietnamese and U.S. officials strongly protested to the International Control Commission that two South Vietnamese bases north of Saigon were being besieged by North Vietnamese regiments. But the Polish and Hungarian members of the commission refused to investigate, arguing that they might get hurt in the battle. The Saigon government was obliged to send a 1,000-man task force to relieve the troops at Rach Bap. The second base, Tong Le Chan, remained surrounded.

Shaky. There have been thousands of cease-fire violations, but only a few hundred "observations" by the ICC and virtually no unanimous decisions on which side was at fault. Of more than 40 formal cease-fire protests made by the South Vietnamese so far, only two have been investigated. In Giong Trom in the Mekong Delta, ICC delegates spent weeks trying to persuade the South Vietnamese district chief not to fire his artillery over their encampment. He finally moved his pieces, but persisted in firing into Viet Cong territory in violation of the cease-fire.

Possibly as a result of President Nixon's recent implied threats, the North Vietnamese were moving less matériel into the top of the Ho Chi Minh pipeline. Still, Communist tanks, heavy artillery and other weapons continued to enter South Viet Nam. U.S. Administration officials refused to speculate on the North's intentions. Hanoi may well figure that such supplies simply counterbalance all the warplanes and weapons that the U.S. airlifted into South Viet Nam in the weeks prior to the cease-fire. Both sides want to be ready should larger-scale fighting break out. Despite all the incidents, though, the shaky peace was still holding together.



ILLINOIS

Trouble in Daleytown

In all his 20 years as boss of Chicago's Democratic machine, Mayor Richard Daley has seldom been so troubled. His most illustrious protégé, former Governor and now Federal Judge Otto Kerner, has been convicted of bribery, conspiracy, income tax evasion, mail fraud and perjury (TIME, March 5). Possibly even more damaging to the machine, one of Daley's oldest political associates, Edward Barrett, was recently convicted of bribery mail fraud and tax evasion. Since 1955 Barrett had been Cook County clerk, an influential office that carries rich patronage powers. The clerk's office does everything from dispensing birth certificates to buying and operating voting machines-always an



U.S. ATTORNEY JAMES THOMPSON Shaking the Democrats.

interesting function in Cook County. The man most responsible for in dicting both Kerner and Barrett, and shaking the once stubbornly secure Democratic domain, is James ("Big Jim") Thompson, 36. A coolly sagacious but easygoing 6-ft. 6-in. bachelor, he calls himself a "middle-of-the-road" Republican. In the 17 months that he has been U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, Thompson has prosecuted scores of mostly Democratic politicians and city employees on a variety of federal charges. Among those indicted by Thompson and his aides are: 81 precinct workers, charged with vote fraud; eleven employees in the Democratic-controlled county assessor's office, charged with offenses that include bribery, tax evasion and mail fraud; and 40 Chicago policemen, charged with ex-

tortion of "protection" money from various tavern owners and storekeepers.

A federal grand jury is looking into evidence of even more corruption. Thompson says that the possibly illegal dealings involve race-track stockholders and some Illinois legislators, both Democrats and Republicans. He wous furthcoming. As he recently promised Attorney General Richard Kleindienst: "I'm going to kick ass until I get rid of the crooks."

Thompson, a Chicago native, became fascinated with criminal law while studying at Northwestern University. He taught the subject there for five years and co-authored two books. At the request of Senator Charles Percy, President Nixon appointed Thompson to the U.S. Attorney post.

Before getting the job, Thompson was acting U.S. Attorney and then first

assistant to William Bauer, who quit to become a federal judge. Because they were the first Republicans in nine years to hold the top federal prosecution post in Northern Illinois, Bauer and Thompson had considerable incentive to look into the shenanigans of local Democratic administrations. They also got plenty of help from the Justice Department, which raised their budget, enabling the attorney's office to increase the staff of lawyers from 23 to 73. Many of the scrappy young lawyers whom Thompson recruited were his former Northwestern students, and they were hired on the basis of merit, not because of their political affiliations

Unlike many Democrat-

ic predecessors, Thompson

went far beyond the routine prosecution of kidnaping, mail fraud, income tax evasion and draft dodging. He put together a special division with units to handle matters as diverse as official corruption and civil rights violations. Last year the civil rights staff checked out more than 250 complaints of police brutality, mainly in black neighborhoods. Investigations prompted by Thompson's office led to the first guilty verdict ever handed down in the Northern District against a Chicago policeman on charges of a civil rights violation. Thompson's office recently filed suit charging that the Chicago Fire Department discriminates against blacks and Spanishspeaking people. The suit and the con-viction of the policeman did much to enhance the U.S. Attorney's credibility in the city's minority communities

To speed the prosecution of conspecial "Public Protection" unit. "The goal," he says, "is to establish a federal presence in the consumer-fraud field so that the schlock merchant knows that he's got another pair of eyes looking over his shoulder." He says that the unit will keep a close watch on the ghettos, "where people get ripped off the most."

To get political corruption indicments, Thompson has made shrewd use of the immunity statutes. Witnesses, who would otherwise have faced prosceution, testified freely. The most damaging testimony against County Clerk Barrett came from a Philadelphia businessman who was given immunity and admitted that he had bribed Barrett.

Partly as a result of the corruption indictments, Mayor Daley has been increasingly criticized by rank-and-file Democrats, Several weeks ago, he called in heads of city departments and issued an ultimatum; either be loval to Daley or be forced out. Some Democratic chieftains, noting that Thompson is increasingly talked about as a candidate for the mayor's job when Daley steps down in 1975, charge that his crackdown on corruption is politically motivated. The attorney convincingly denies the accusation. "I can't go out and hire Republicans to pose as defendants simply because I'm criticized," he says. "How in the world are you going to find Republican corruption in a city that has been under one-party rule for 50 years?"

NEW YORK

The Wooing of Wagner

Perhaps it is hard to tell the players without a program at Yankee Stadium. but in this year's New York City mayoralty contest identifying the players is no problem. Most are familiar old pros, sweaty and dust-grimed from years of trying to make sayes in right or left field. It is hard to tell, however, which team they are on. Last week two men who have often been on opposite sides-Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Alex Rose, the state's Liberal Party chieftain-joined to announce that they had agreed on who should be the next mayor. Their stated purpose was to save New York City after eight years of erratic rule by Republican-turned-Democrat John Vliet Lindsay, who has dropped out of the race.

Still stranger than the Rocky-Rospartnership was their choice of a savsior: Democral Robert Ferdinand Wagner, 6.2, the man who had served three terms as mayor, from 1934 to 1965. As mayor, Wager made some advantforce and kept peace with the unions, but in many other areas he exhibited a glacial inertia, and he left the city with more potholes in its streets and more holes in its civic pride than he had inherited. Indeed, Rock-effeller and had inherited. Indeed, Rock-effeller and the man who could best "save" New York City after it had slid under May-

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THE NATION

or Wagner. Last week Wagner played a coy waiting game, but the betting was that he would eventually accept the bid from Rocky and Rose.

Why was the bid made? Rockefeller seems determined to seek an unprecedented fifth term as Governor in 1974. in hopes of using the office as a springboard for another presidential bid in 1976, though he will then be 68 years old. To help his chances of re-election next year, Rocky wants a friend in New York's city hall-someone who will neither get into embarrassing fights with him nor challenge him for the governorship. He worried that three possible candidates for mayor might be less amenable than Wagner. They are: 1) Lindsay, who could always change his mind and run again, 2) Democratic Congressman Mario Biaggi, a conservative and much decorated former policeman, who in his Bronx office dispenses help to complaining constituents ralled his caucus and rammed through an endorsement of Wagner, Rocky's road was rougher. He had to win over five New York City G.O.P. county leaders and their executive committees. Bronx Leader John Calandra had already denounced Wagner as "a moron." The other leaders more or less shared his view. But Rockefeller summoned all five to Albany, had high state officials work them over, and won what his spokesman (not the leaders) called "a great desire to support the decision." To Marchi, the choice was brutally clear: stay out of the race, or lose all hope of party financial backing and of getting his bills through the legislature. But individualistic Marchi might vet choose to run against Wagner in the May 31 G.O.P. primary.

For his part, Wagner kept setting tougher and tougher conditions. He must, Wagner insisted, pick his own running mates. To charges that he

FORMER MAYOR WAGNER DISCUSSING HIS TENTATIVE ELECTION PLANS

FORMER MAYOR WAGNER DISCUSSING HIS TENTATIVE ELECTION PLANS
"I've never been a puppet and I never intend to be a puppet."

in the style of the Godfather, and 3) Republican State Senator John Marchi of Staten Island, an able conservative who is indisputably his own man. An overriding consideration: Rocky wants some control over city hall.

It is not yet known who first dreamed the seemingly impossible dream of enlisting Wagner to carry the standards of Rockefeller and Rose. Wagner says that he bumped into Rocky three weeks ago at the première of the movie Lost Horizon (also, appropriately, a remake), and from their conversation emerged the vision of Wagner's recapturing his own Shangri-La as mayor. As Wagner tells it: "He said he thought it would be a great thing if I ran. And he added: 'Gee, we fought but at least you kept your word." Liberal Rose, who figured that Wagner was the man most likely to stop Biaggi or Marchi from becoming mayor, cor-20

would be the captive of Rocky and Rose. Wagner snapped with unwonted acerbity: "Twe never been a puppet," Repeatedly he proclaimed: "I am a liberal Democrat and always have been." As for next year's gubernatorial race. "I will support a good Democratic candidate."

To the last, some GOP county committeeme agged at having the Wagner candidacy rammed down their frontas. New York County (Manhattan) the County of the County (Manhattan) to the County of the County

CHILDREN

Hunting for a Diana

In 1958, when Harold Miller eloped for the first time, he was 22—and his bride was 13. Her name was Roberta, but Miller called her Diana, after the virgin Roman goddess of the hunt. Roberta-Diana died at age 20 from the effects of sniffing cleaning fluid to get high.

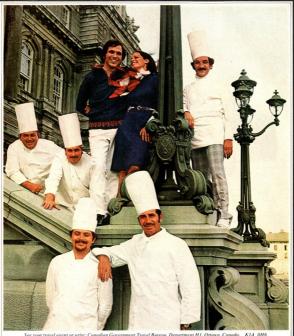
Miller, whose mother had turned over to him the bulk of his late father's estate, which included \$270,000 in municipal bonds, next married a 13- or 14year-old Canadian girl, but had the marriage annulled after he learned that she was not a virgin. Two weeks ago, Miller, a quiet graduate student and teaching assistant in speech and drama at the University of Illinois in Chicago, made one more effort to replace his lost Diana. For \$30,000 in municipal bonds. he bought twelve-year-old Rita ("Jackie Lee") Flynn of Bolingbrook, Ill., from her mother and stepfather. Rita and Fred Flynn. The happy trader and his 5-ft., 100-lb. blonde bride-to-be then headed for South Carolina, where girls can marry at 14. They planned to await Jackie Lee's equally content stepfather, who intended to fly in and sign consent papers stating that she was 14.

papers stating that site was a resultant plant of the state of the sta

A tipster in Chicago had alerted the Bolingbrook police that the child sale Bolingbrook police that the child sale was in the making. Police followed the was in the making. Police followed the IFJynns and were watching when the transaction took place at a Holiday Inn in nearby Willowbrook. But Miller managed to elude pursuing squad cars, and the arrests were not made until last week, when he was caught by North Carolina police.

According to Bolingbrook police, Fred Flynn, a steel-and-copper salesman, was in desperate financial straits and had been moonlighting as a cab driver when he met Miller, who mentioned his yearning for a child bride. Flynn offered his stepdaughter, Miller offered the \$30,000 in bonds, and the sale was concluded.

The Flynns lost no time in enjoying their new riches. In the three days between the sale and their arrest they cashed in the bonds, paid off three loans and bought a new car as well as furniture, drapes and other items. When caught, they had \$220 left.



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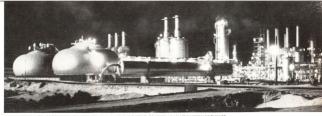
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THE NEW BONANZA: RAS TANURA OIL REFINERY PROCESSES THE OUTPUT OF SAUDI ARABIA'S EASTERN PROVINCE

THE WORLD

MIDDLE EAST/COVER STORY

The Arab World: Oil, Power, Violence

Some news for the 1980s: Two Saudi Arabian princes have just joined the board of directors of General Motors. in which they are major shareholders The Kuwait Investment Co. is erecting a chain of "Arabian Nights" motels across the U.S. The Sheik of Abu Dhabi has bought a 30% interest in the Columbia Broadcasting System, to add to a communications empire that already includes the Washington Star-News and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. The White House issues a statement welcoming the huge investments by "our Arab allies" as a way of stopping the dollar drain ("If they cause us trouble," adds one White House economist, "we can always nationalize them"), but it expresses some concern at reports that Libya and Iraq are negotiating with France to obtain nuclear weapons . .

ANCIFUL, perhaps, but by no means impossible. In fact, allowing for variations in detail, this vision of the world a decade or so hence is now widely shared among economists. The world's consumption of oil is increasing by 8% a year, and U.S. consumption,

now nearly 40% of the total, is rising by 8.7%. The petroleum-producing countries of the Middle East, all of which are Arab states except Iran, control 60% of the world's known reserves. and they are bargaining with increasing skill. Their income, which was \$4.4 bil lion a year five years ago, has soared to more than \$10 billion and by 1980 could easily reach \$40 billion. If that holds true, the income of the Arab nations would then exceed the combined earnings of FORTUNE'S current 500 largest U.S. industrial corporations. The richest oil state of all. Saudi Arabia. which has a population smaller than that of New Jersey (about 7,000,000), would have greater monetary reserves than the U.S. and Japan combined.

If the Arab states as a whole spend only half the money they are expected to make on their oil between now and 1985, they would still have nearly \$120 billion left-or almost as much as the entire world's official reserves of gold and foreign exchange today. That is enough to buy all the issued stock of all the world's petroleum companies. As James Akins, director of the U.S. State Department's Office of Fuels and Energy, writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs: "With the possible exception of Croesus, the world will never have seen anything quite like the wealth that is flowing and will continue to flow into the Persian Gulf.

In many respects, the age of Arab wealth-and power-has already arrived. Arab oil money was a major element in the monetary crisis that led to the second devaluation of the dollar last month. Some European financial analysts claim that perhaps one-fourth of the \$6 billion that flowed to West Germany in mid-February consisted of Arab-owned Eurodollars. Other experts say that the Arabs simply did what everybody else did: sold dollars to protect their holdings. Whatever the case. many international bankers are deeply concerned about the effect the Arabs' growing financial power may have on the West in the next few years. They feel that to hold meetings in Paris about the future of currencies without including the Arabs is weirdly unrealistic.

Suddenly the Arabs, 100 million strong, backward and neglected and

THE OLD TRADITIONS: SHEEP FARM AT KUFRO OASIS IS PART OF A PLAN TO MAKE LIBYA SELF-SUFFICIENT IN FOOD BY 1975



THE WORLD

abused for centuries, have begun to realize the proportions of the strategic weapon they hold in their hands. They have long complained of the money that Israel has received from the U.S. and Western Europe. Now they are receiving another sort of bonanza—a hundred times over. Their oil wealth is in the process of changing their thistory, bringing sixen the time of the Crusades—a poweer that could be used for peaceful development of for violence and revenge.

Parsifal. The recent thrust toward Arab control of Middle Eastern oil began in 1970, and the man who started it all was the new, young (then 28) and hotheaded ruler of Libya, Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, who had seized power in a military coup the year before. Spurred by the instincts of Arab nationalism and pride, he rejected the prevailing royalty rates and launched a bitter, ten-month campaign for a better deal. Because the industrial world's appetite for fuel was and is insatiable. he was able to force the oil companies to increase Libya's oil royalties by 120% within two years-from \$1.1 billion, or about \$1 per barrel, in 1969 to \$2.07 bil-lion, or \$2.20 per barrel, in 1971. These rates will continue rising 10% a year until 1975. In the process, Gaddafi has been amassing the largest gold and hard-currency reserves in the Arab world today (\$2.9 billion). That radically altered both the life of his desert nation and his own position in Islam.

The leadership of the 100 million Arabs is, in the famous works of Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, "a role wandering aimlessly about in search of an actor to play it." Now that Nasser is dead, now that his successors are gray and conventional, it is the implausible figure of Muammar Gaddaft that has acquired the role of an Arab Parsifal. He is a

mere 31 years old, handsome, devout, ardent, even fanatical. "The Arabs need to be told the facts," he is fond of sugner, "The Arabs need someone to make them weep, not someone to make them weep, not someone to make them lugh." Nasser once told the young Gaddait. "You remind me of myself of country moved. To be the new Nasser is his obsession—to succeed where Nasser failed.

When Muammar Gaddafi appears in public with older Arab leaders, it is he who draws the cheers. The most belligerent of the Arab leaders, Gaddafi is spending \$200 million on a largely unnecessary air force of 114 French Mirage fighter-bombers, which inevitably stands as a threat to Israel, the frustrating obsession of the Arab world. Last week two of these planes inexplicably fired on an unarmed U.S. militaryreconnaissance plane in international airspace over the Mediterranean, provoking the sharpest exchange between Washington and Tripoli since Gaddafi came to power. In other spending aimed against Israel, Gaddafi gives at least \$125 million a year to Egypt, about \$45 million to Syria and perhaps \$20 million to Yasser Arafat's Al-Fatah and other Palestinian fedaveen guerrillas (Sudan has officially accused Gaddafi of instigating the kidnap-murder of three U.S. and Belgian diplomats in Khartoum last month.)

Gaddafi also spends millions of doil lars to buy the allegiance of countries in sub-Sahara Africa, particularly those with large Moslem populations; in the past year, at least partly because of Gaddafi's largeses. Uganda. Mail, Chad. Niger and Congo-Brazzaville have all broken diplomatic relations with Isratorken diplomatic



GADDAFI (RIGHT, IN ROBES) PRAYING ALONGSIDE "We purge ourselves of impurity and return

group was not truly Islamic. He receives dozens of appeals for foreign aid each year, says Gaddafi, and he judges them all on two criteria: Will the loan help Islam, and will it hurt Israel?

This kind of brayura would not be possible without the billions of barrels of oil that lie beneath the region's sands. Gaddafi and the other oil-rich Arabs have exploited their resources with a shrewd combination of cooperation and militancy. Under the auspices of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), founded by Iran. Venezuela and Saudi Arabia in 1960 to fight a reduction in prices by the oil companies, the eleven major petroleumproducing countries have increased prices 72% since 1970. Last week in Beirut they demanded further compensation to cover the recent erosion of the dollar and pound sterling. Lest the oil consumers unite against them, moreover, the OPEC conference declared ominously that such action "could have negative effects," i.e., a boycott.

Other Sources, Money is not the only issue, however. In Saudi Arabia, the shrewd Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, negotiated a new policy of "participation" by his government's oil agency, Petromin. Within three years, Petromin will acquire a 25% share in Aramco, the huge producing company through which Exxon, Texaco, Standard Oil of California and Mobil have been pumping Saudi Arabian oil. By 1983, the Saudis' share of Aramco will have increased to 51%. Similar deals have been made by other Middle East producers. Last week, the government of Iran took over the operations of a consortium of American, British, French and Dutch producing companies

For the U.S., the sharp rise in prices and the increase in Arab ownership come at a time when the nation's re-



TIME APRIL 2 1072



EGYPT'S PRESIDENT ANWAR SADAT to the true values of Islam."

liance on oil from the Middle East is expected to increase dramatically: from % of total U.S. consumption today to as much as 50% by the 1980s. President Nixon is said to be convinced. however, that the U.S. must not allow itself to become so dependent on such a distant and unstable region. In his forthcoming message to Congress on the energy crisis, he is expected to ask for funds to develop other sources of energy -coal, shale-oil deposits, chemical substitutes and solar and atomic power-in a hurry. "The time to start worrying about Arab blackmail," says one veteran of the Middle Eastern oil business, is when the Arabs tell you not to worry about blackmail.

The big question, now and in the future, is just what the Arabs are going to do with their new-found riches. A few still buy the traditional perks-airconditioned Cadillacs, swimming pools and girls-but others have hired squads of advisers, ranging from ex-British civil servants to Palestinian refugees, to help them build roads, hospitals, housing projects, and to invest their money in Western enterprises for maximum profit. The Kuwaitis still seem to favor foreign real estate-from a new highrise Holiday Inn in Beirut to a \$27 million chunk of the Champs-Elysées, where a palatial House of Kuwait is to be built. The Saudis are determined to build or buy their own "downstream" facilities-which, in the language of the oilmen, means oil refineries and even chains of service stations in Western Europe and the U.S. They also have plans for an ambitious program of industrialization at home. And they emphasize that they would welcome U.S. participation. Minister Yamani, in fact, envisions an economic partnership between the U.S. and the Arab states so strong that it might eventually alter U.S. foreign policy on the Middle East. "If

you have close economic relations," he told TIME Correspondent Spencer Davidson last week. "you can rely on each other. It is much better than fighting and confrontation.

Such a view contrasts sharply with that of the militant Gaddafi, whose tastes are spartan and anti-imperialist The son of a nomadic horse and camel trader, he lived in a tent throughout his childhood. With the help of a tutor, he studied at night by the light of an oil lamp, and he remains fiercely proud that he skipped several grades after entering school. He traces his political consciousness to the late 1950s. "Everything was happening." he says. "Arab nationalism was exploding. The Suez Canal had been nationalized by the Egyptians in 1956; Algeria was fighting for its independence. The monarchy had been overthrown in Iraq. In Libya, nothing was happening. We had only a simple old King, a fool of a crown prince and a corrupt government.

Once, he recalls, he organized his fellow high school students and led a demonstration for Nasser. "I went around to all the different merchants for cloth for the flags and banners and wrote slogans on all the walls. I always dressed in Bedouin robes with my face covered, so that when the police came looking for me, they would always be told that I was just another nomad

Rebels. He went on to Libya's military academy, where he gradually won over his classmates to the cause of revolution-and each class revolutionized its successors. Says Gaddafi: "We decided that we could make the revolution when we got half the officers in the Libvan army. By 1969 we had them." opportunity came on the night of Sept. L as the army officers were playing host to the senior officers of the national police, who were loval to King Idris. As the evening drew to a close, the young officers simply arrested their guests. The 80-year-old King was out of the country as usual, and the crown prince slept through two raids on the palace. By 7 a.m., the rebels held Tripoli, and Muammar Gaddafi was Libya's new head of state and commander in chief.

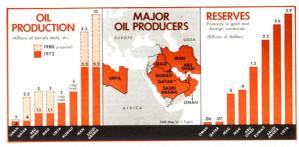
The former Italian colony was, and for the most part still is, a vast desert, more than three times the size of France but inhabited by fewer than 2,000,000 people. Their chief exports consisted of camels, dates and scrap metal from the battle wreckage of World War II. Their per capita income: \$50 a year. But underneath the desert, undiscovered until the late 1950s, lay the oil that would fuel Gaddafi's ambitions for Libya

As chairman of a twelve-man Revolutionary Command Council, Gaddafi has given his country his own special brand of nationalist revolution. He quickly ousted the Americans and British from their Libyan airbases, but he has also been consistently anti-Soviet. He expelled not only the 25,000 descendants of Italian colonialists who were still living in Libya but also threatened to ship home 21,000 Italian bodies that had been buried there over the years. He ordered that all signs and documents be written only in Arabic.

Gaddafi's nationalism and puritanism color all aspects of life. Foreigners arriving in Libya are sometimes refused entry because their passports have not been translated into Arabic. Immigration men once turned back an entire Italian circus, complete with animals. for this reason. A non-smoker and nondrinker in the strictest Moslem manner, Gaddafi closed all nightclubs, bars and casinos. Last fall he restored the practice of amputations for thievery, in accordance with Koranic law-loss of the right hand for mere theft and the

LIBYAN TROOPS PARADING IN TRIPOLI ON ANNIVERSARY OF REVOLUTION





left foot as well for armed robbery. Such gestures may seem absurd to

foreigners, but Gaddafi justifies them as a return to Islamic principles of old. "When we do these things," he says, "we purge ourselves of impurity that is a product of imperialism and return to the true values of Islam." Gaddafi still lives in a barren two-room apartment at the Aziziva army barracks with his second wife Safiya, a former nurse whom he met two years ago while he was recovering from an automobile accident. She has presented him with a son, whom he named Seif al-Islam (sword of Islam), and is expecting a second child. Gaddafi's father lives in a shack in one of Tripoli's slums, and Gaddafi has vowed that "he will be the last to have a house," meaning that evervone else must be properly housed before his own family. Gaddafi expects his colleagues-whom he addresses as "Brother"-to live in a similar fashion. loud moved from a spare apartment into a villa in Tripoli, Gaddafi ordered Jalloud's furniture moved back to the apartment. Jalloud got the message and abandoned the villa.

Test. In the manner of Harun al-Kashid, the Arab caliph who ruled Baghdad in the 8th century, Gaddali sometimes disquises himself in Bedouin robes and roams the city at night to see if his people are behaving properly. One time he appeared al Tripoli's Central Hospital and, to test the institution's efficiency, pretended that his father desperately that the second of the second

To carry out the duties of six top jobs, Gaddafi works up to 20 hours a day. Occasionally he disappears for days at a time—to meditate in the desert, his friends say. When he addresses his people, he sometimes speaks for four

or five hours at a stretch, his voice bursting with urgency. "Don't believe anything I don't tell you: I will tell you everything; we should have faith together!" he may cry. The crowd replies: "With our spirit, our blood, our religion, we will fight at your side, O Gaddafi!"

Gaddafi takes most of his ideas from the Koran. He still presents a copy of the holy book to official visitors. To the Ambassador from Czechoslovakia, he once remarked. "You cannot read this, You cannot comprehend it. But keep it by your side. It may help you to ask some questions." The Koran esplains Gaddafi's loathing of drink. With Gad's help 1 will stamp out alcohol in Libya, just as Maos-Jumped out another. "For all his fanaticism. Gaddafi is do-

ing the best he can to bring development to his poverty-ridden country. After a visit to Libya last week, his fourth in seven years, TIME Correspondent Lee Griggs reported: "I've never seen Tripoli port as crammed as it is today. Modest but modern housing is going up everywhere. Yet, on the 20minute drive into town from the airnort the brand-new divided highway goes by acre after acre of makeshift shacks perched precariously on the windswept desert. But the new stress is on agriculture. Gaddafi the Bedouin, brought up to revere trees as a source of food and shade, has ordered a massive land-reclamation program to make 700,000 acres of desert arable. (Cost: \$800 million.) His aim is to make Libva self-sufficient in food by 1975

"To provide expertise, Gaddaft had to turn to the foreigners he basically dislikes: Yugoslavs for a new port at Misurata: Italians for road building: Britons for a new airport at Tripoli. Egyptians to advise his ministries, run his courts and train his 22,000-man pump oil. The Egyptians, who have al-ways been arrogant and patronizing to-ward Libynas, are as unpopular as ever —and there are now 220,000 of them in the country, But nobody is as unpopular at the moment as the Americans. When a Libyan student asked Gaddafi this month why he did not throw the Americans out of Libya, the colonel replied, 'Nothing would please me more, but who else would pump the oil that we need? God damn America.'

For all his charisma and wealth, Gaddafi cannot become the leader of the Arab world from a remote place like Libva. He must look to the neighboring land of Egypt. "Egypt is a coun-try without a leader," he says. "I am a leader without a country." Accordingly, he has bought and bullied his way into the Arabs' first solid military and political alliances since the breakup of Nasser's United Arab Republic in 1961. Eighteen months ago, he got Egypt and Syria to join in a "Federation of Arab Republics" with Libya. Later this year he is set to join Libya with Egypt in a full-scale political merger. Egypt's Anwar Sadat, whom Gaddafi detests. will be the President, and Cairo will be the capital. But Muammar Gaddafi will be the bankroller, the resident fury and the heir apparent

Strife. In his oratory, Gaddafi often betrays as ort of messianic despair. "The Arabs are engulfed in torpor and dark-ness," he told his people last year. "The Arabs have lost direction." What he might better have said is that the so-called "Arab nation"—that congeries of 24 republics, monarchies, sheikdoms and otherwise organized anomalies—is a usual, in a state of fratricidal strife.

Kuwait and Iraq were engaged in border skirmishes last week over a stretch of Kuwaiti oil land that Iraq claims as its own; in fact, the Iraqis claim all of Kuwait, not only for its oil but also for its wider access to the Persian Gulf. Both Jordan's King Hussein week or mobile by the Palestinian Black September terrorists in their jails. Hussein decided to commute the death

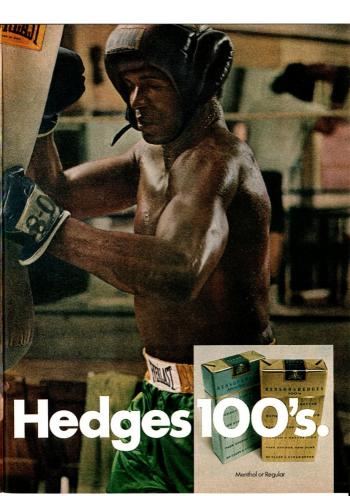


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THE WORLD

sentences of 16 guerrillas but to hold them in prison, while Numeiry proceeded with plans to try eight Black Septembrists for the murder of the American and Belgian diplomats last month.

By any standard, the Arabs seem hopelessly divided, ranging from the reactionary monarchy of Saudi Arabia's King Feisal to the quasi-Maoist regime of South Yemen. The extent of their differences can also be measured by their varying attitudes toward Israel. The military dictatorships of Libya and Iraq profess undying enmity for Israel and call for its extinction. The smaller states of Jordan and Lebanon, which border on Israeli power, favor a quick and peaceful resolution of differences. Egypt, under Anwar Sadat, agonizes over its past humiliations but has no wish to resume fighting, and this is largely true of Syria as well. Whatever their views, all the Arab regimes seem to share the same sense of anger and frustration about their common enemy

The disillusionment now widespread in the Arab world is traced by some scholars to the false hopes raised by Gamal Abdel Nasser in the late 1950s and early 1960s. All Arabists agree that the Six-Day War of 1967 was a pivotal event in the history of the region. Says Shimon Shamir, Arab specialist at the Shiloah Institute in Tel Aviv: "The conflict with-and defeat by -Israel was a microcosm of the whole Arab experience with the West." He means that ever since the Renaissance. the whole power of Arab ideology, or political Islam, has been in conflict with the power of Western technology and political capitalism-and that the Arabs have lost in nearly every conflict.

Despair. Small wonder then that Gaddafi romanticizes a return to an Islamic purity of the past, or that his call brings forth such emotion from his audiences. He looks back to the 8th century, when Arab power extended from Persia to southern France, and concludes that the Western governments have used Israel to divide and subvert the Arab nation. This kind of romanticism can lead, however, to a new cycle of despair. As Arnold Hottinger, a Swiss expert on Arab affairs, has written, "Radical discontent with the political situation as it is can lead to a fixation on goals incapable of attainment. And the ensuing frustration due to unfulfilled aims can lead in turn to the establishment of even more 'revolutionary' goals, even less susceptible of attainment.

The crisis with Israel thus remains at a stalemate. The Israelis are determined not to give up Jerusalem or such strategic positions as the Golan Heights on the Syrian border or Sharme-ISheikh at the opening of the Gulf of Aqaba. The Arabs insist that they will settle for nothing less than the restoration of the territory they lost in 1967.

The moment would seem to be ripe for dramatic diplomatic initiatives, but none have been made. The United Nations peace mission undertaken by swedish Ambassador to the Soviet Union Gunnar Jarring has ended in utter failure. The Soviets, having been invited by Sadat to withdraw their formidable military presence from Egypt last year, are remaining relatively alor from the scene. That leaves the U.S. as from the scene. That leaves the U.S. as the Nixon Administration has failed to come up with any fresh ideas.

The U.S. still believes that the first step should be an interim settlement allowing the reopening of the Suez Canai: this would be followed by negotiations toward an overall settlement. But Egypt which Egyptian and Israeli teams would position themselves in separate rooms of the same building, with an American mediator running back and forth between them—can only take place if killing of Western diplomats in Sudan. To Muammar Gaddafi, the only

Nulminiar Galodali, the only long I. Nulminiar Galodali, the only agained an influential ally in Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, Nasser's old friend and policymaker and the editor of the Cairo newspaper Al Alieum. Heikal, who is somewhat textranged from the horizon to the control of politics, takes considerable hope in the forthcoming Egyptian-libyan federation. He believes that the new alliance will be strong enough to exert pressure, via the conservative Arrab states and the coupled territories thirdare from the occupied territories the from the from the occupied territories the from the from the occupied territories the from the occupied territories the from the from the occupied territories t

But the most important new element in the Arab world—for the Arabs themselves, for the Israelis and for all the industrialized nations—is the revolution being wrought by oil. Exactly what political changes will accompany



ARAB DELEGATES DINING AT OPEC CONFERENCE IN SAUDI ARABIAN CAPITAL Except for Croesus, the world has never seen such wealth.

the Israelis will first give an assurance that they will withdraw to the pre-1967 borders. The Israelis reply that they are not going to assure any withdrawing in advance of negotiations.

The Israelis can afford to delay, and the Arabs cannot bring themselves to do otherwise. Even the Arabs' hopes for the Palestinian fedayeen as a force that could break the impasse have faded, although, as one U.S. diplomat observes, "We will have the terrorist problem in the Middle East as long as the Palestinian problem is not solved." Of particular concern is the uncontrollable Black September group, which some fedaveen leaders in Beirut describe as 'not an organization but a state of mind." They mean that various groups of fedaveen who become disgruntled may temporarily declare themselves members of Black September, then venture forth to violence, be it the kidnaping of Israeli athletes in Munich or the this phenomenon cannot be predicted, though Arnold Hortinger believes that the more populous "front-line" states like Egypt will use every possible means—including subverling the conserva-hard the struggle against Israel. "They would attempt," Hottinger speculates. "To evolve an oil policy designed to punish the friends of fixed and to braeful the state of the state

Whether the Arab states could efectively punish the Western powers by such means is widely disputed. But it is clear that the revolution in oil, while it could provide the Arab nations with an Aladdin's lamp of riches for development, can also increase the volatility of a historically unstable region. Its advent makes even more urgent the need for a break in the impasse.

RUMANIA

Enfant Terrible

Each morning at 7:45, a black Mercedes limousine with a police escort arrives at the Bucharest mansion of Rumanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and whisks him to his office in the columned Central Committee Building "At 8:01 the President's advisers and ministers must be ready to receive a call from him," says an aide. The call could be about almost anything, since Ceausescu (pronounced Chow-shess-cue) insists on passing judgment on all manner of problems, from the working conditions in a coal mine to the décor inside the capital's new National Theater.

In his very personal role as Rumania's top man. Ceauşescu feels he has a predecessor. His office is dominated by a painting of Michael the Brave, a Walachian prince who briefly united what is present-day Rumania for the first time in 1600. At private gatherings it is not uncommon for the defiantly nationalistic Ceauşescu to break into a folk ballad about Michael's exploits.

Ceauşescu's nationalism, in fact, has made him the enfant terrible of the Warsaw Pact countries ever since he came to power in 1965. Harshly orthodox in domestic policy but highly independent abroad, he is the one Soviet bloc leader who has been able to go his own way without provoking a Czechoslovakia-style crackdown. He even goes so far as to say that military blocs have become an anachronism (see box)

Rumania was the first Warsaw Pact country to recognize West Germany,



NICOLAE CEAUŞESCU ON TOUR

the first to join the International Monetary Fund, and the first to receive an American President, Richard Nixon. Ceausescu's role in thawing relations between Peking and Washington has earned him the gratitude of both China and the U.S. Nixon has promised to obtain most favored nation status for Rumanian trade, and Ceausescu recently became the first East European leader to buy U.S. airliners—three Boeing 707s for more than \$40 million, including one outlitted for Ceauşescu like Richard Nixon's Air Force One.

In an effort to broaden diplomatic ties and make Rumania economically more self-reliant, Ceauşescu has also been courting the Third World to line up cheap raw materials and a ready market. This year he has already visited Pakistan and Iran, and he plans a nine-nation tour of Latin America. The Soviet Union remains Rumania's largest single trading partner, but 47% of Rumania's trade today is with non-Communist countries.

Such a policy is not without its perils. Ceausescu's emphasis on industrialization has produced a phenomenal annual growth rate of nearly 12%, but Bucharest cupboards are bare. Peasants are so wretchedly poor that some villages have no shops and people live by primitive forms of barter. In recent months, there have been increasing reports of unrest and even strikes.

The answer from Ceauşescu has been an increasingly autocratic rule and the nourishing of a personality cult. For two weeks before Ceauşescu's 55th birthday in January, the entire government press became a giant birthday card

Rumania's Leader Speaks

AST week TIME Correspondent Strobe Talbott was given a rare interview with Nicolae Ceauşescu. Some excerpts:

ON THE DIVISION OF THE WORLD INTO POWER BLOCS: Economic blocs will be with us for some time. But the military blocs, which came into being during conditions of tension, are now an anachronism and an impediment to the development of relations between states. These relations are on the path of détente, cooperation and peace. That is why Rumania firmly supports the abolition of military blocs.

ON THE UNITED NATIONS: The abolition of military blocs should lead to a growing role for the United Nations. Relations among states must be established on a new basis that respects the principles of the U.N. Charter: the right to independence and sovereignty of every state, the right to choose its own road to economic and social development without any outside interference, and the renunciation of all forms of force and threats of force.

ON THE ARMS REDUCTION TALKS IN VIENNA: Despite some difficulties, it looks as though an acceptable understanding will be reached finally at the preliminary talks in Vienna [to which Rumania was not invited by NATO] so that actual negotiations can begin on reducing foreign armed forces in Central Europe. Rumania believes that the talks will have to be extended in the future to other

zones of the Continent as well, to the whole of Europe. We believe there should be a broader conference on military problems, on the reduction and eventual withdrawal of foreign troops and a reduction of national forces as well

ON THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE IN HELSINKI: Results at the preliminary talks lead us to expect that the security conference could be held this year. The conference should also adopt measures concerning economic, scientific and cultural cooperation. We favor the creation of a permanent body for the development of European relations.

ON THE GROWTH OF THE COMMON MARKET: The West European countries are moving toward an integration that could create a powerful economic-and, of course, eventually also political—grouping. This poses a series of problems with respect to the development of cooperation among the European states. Cooperation must be based on full equality, with no restrictions. But the Common Market envisages the creation of restrictions lie., trade barriers]. However, we hope ways will be found to eliminate them

ON RUMANIAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS: I believe that in the next four or five years our trade could increase three to four times or even more if one of the pledges made by President Nixon materializes. He promised to grant Rumania most-favored-nation status, thereby creating for Rumanian products the same conditions enjoyed by the products of many other states. We hope that President Nixon's promise will be fulfilled soon.

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THE WORLD

with pictures and greetings to "beloved Comrade Ceausescu." Congratulatory messages were actively solicited, and in they poured, including salutations from Richard Nixon, Willy Brandt and Mao Tse-tung. The personality cult has extended to Ceausescu's wife Elena, director of a chemical research institute. At her husband's instigation, she was elected to the Communist Party's 185-member Central Committee, "You might say the personality cult is a sort of antidote to factionalism," explains one Western diplomat. "Ceausescu has a strong determination to demonstrate that there will not be any divisions in Rumania that the Soviets could exploit."

Ceaugescu warily refuses to allow Soviet troops into Rumania to hold maneuvers. Rumania's own 200,000-man armed forces are supplemented by a crack division of mountain troops and a defensive network of "patriotic quards"—a civilian militia system that could muster as marmilitia system that Ceaugescu's real hope for survival is that no attack ever comes.

WEST GERMANY

The Spring of Discontent

German Chancellor Willy Brandt is unhappy. He had hoped to attend next week's Social Democratic congress in Hannover with a renewed sense of strength as a result of his electoral victory last November. Instead, he is bothered, beleaguered and beset on all sides.

His most immediate problem is posed by the so-called Jusso, his party's youth wing, which is dominated by strident young Marxists. Two weeks ago, the Jusos endorsed a party platform that conflicts greatly with the pragmatic policies by which Brandt led the Social Democrats and their Free Democrat allies to triumph. Among the Jusos proposals: withdrawal of German financial

CHANCELLOR WILLY BRANDT



support for U.S. troops in NATO. Brandt warned that if the Social Democrats adopt the Jusos platform he would quit. Said Brandt: "I could not take the responsibility for something that contradicts what I and others found broad electoral support for."

The Jusos challenge hardly seem overpowering but it has been strengthened by the fact that Brandt so far has been unable to make good on a single major campaign promise. He had pelegde to make good on a single major campaign promise. He had polegde to make reforms in taxation and education and provide greater worker representation on the boards of worker representation on the boards of the provide greater than the pro

Similarly, Brandt's famed Ostpolitis, has lately met with obduracy from East European leaders. The Poles are reneging on their agreement to repatriate thousands of ethnic Germans. The Czechs refuse to discuss the establishment of diplomatic relations until Bonn denounces as null and void from the start the 1938 Munich Agreement that ceded part of Czechsolovskiia to the Third Reich. Hungary, in turn, will not deal with West Germany until it first

complies with Prague's demands.
Worse still, Brandt's plan to improve relations with East Germany is floundering. The East Germans are cutting short a program of reunting families divided by the cold war, and are setting up new bureaucratic obstacles hindering freedom of travel between the two parts of Germany.

Brandt's popularity remains high in West Germany, and his grip on his party's top job is unchallenged—but he is now tired and tense. If the Hannover congress should fail to support him fully in the face of the Jusos rebellion, he might tell it to look for a new leader.

WAR CRIMINALS

Hitler's Son

"I am a racist. I believe in racial purity . . . I do not want my race to be polluted. The Jews? It is their own fault. They never did want to be true citizens of one country ... It is a legend that 6,000,000 of them were killed . . ."

Was it Adolf Hitler speaking from his grave? No, but close enough. Those words were spoken in an interview for Dutch television—and they came from Belgium's leading Nazi collaborator in World War II. Of Leon Degrelle, the speaker, who had been a Belgian right-wing politician in the 1930s. Hitler once reportedly said: "If I had a son, I would want him to be like Degrelle."

Other major collaborators—Norways Vidkun Quisling, France's Pierre Laval—were executed long ago by their countrymen, but Degrelle managed to escape to Spain. Though a Belgian court later sentenced him to death for high



BELGIAN FASCIST DEGRELLE

treason, the Franco regime has continued to insist that no one by the name of Léon Degrelle lives in Spain.

of Loof Degretie rives in spani.

A Durch television team, however, had not trouble locating him. He ison a lusurious apartment in Madrid under the second s

has a wide audience in Heigum.

As the interview was aird in the control of the control of the control of the past. Degrelle, now 65, proved himself to be still a dedicated fascist. He praised Hiller as the greatest statesman of his age. "No feelings of regre at all?" asked the interviewer after he had quizzed Degrelle about his wartime only worry that I didn't succeed, but if I had the chance I would do it all again but much more forcefully."

NORTHERN IRELAND

To End the Agony

A reasonable deal for reasonable people. We fill on While as Secretary & William Whitelaw, Secretary & William Whitelaw, Secretary & William Whitelaw, Secretary & William Whitelaw & Wi

Presented to the House of Commons in the form of a White Paper (a government statement of policy), the

THE WORLD

proposals assured the 1,000,000 Protosestants in Northern Ireland that the province would remain part of the United Kingdom as long as the majority wished it. The White Paper also promised to raise Ulster's standard of living to the level of that in Britain. To Ulster's half-million Catholics, it pledged a bigger say in the affairs of the province than they have ever had before.

Stormont, the Protestant-dominated Ulster Parliament that was suspended a year ago, will never again open. It will be replaced by an 80-seat Northern Ireland Assembly, elected under a system of proportional representation that will ensure the Catholics a fair share of the seats. Instead of a Cabinet consisting only of members from the majority party, the Assembly will have an executive committee made up of both Protestants and Catholics, who will serve as chairmen of various departments of the provincial government. (Neither group will have responsibility for law and order, which will remain under British control indefinitely.)

Among further concessions to the Carbolic minority, the White Paper proposed a broad charter of human rights, including a standing commission to act on specific complaints, such as discrimation in hiring. However, Catholics did not get their wish for the establishment of a joint council of Ireland that would unite Uster and the Republic of Ireland that would unite Uster and the Republic of Ireland that would unite Uster and the Republic of Ireland that would unite Uster and the Republic of Ireland that would unite Uster and the Republic of Ireland that would unite Uster and the Republic of Ireland that would unite Uster and Ireland that the Ireland that the Ireland Irel

Some Protestant groups vowed to fight the proposals, although like most moderate Catholics they seemed prepared to enter the Assembly elections. But the anarchist Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army denounced the White Paper, saying that it left "no choice but to fight on."

Sure enough, at week's end the bloodletting resumed with what Belfast police could only describe as "a fiendish crime." Two girls struck up a conversation with four off-duty British soldiers in a bar, then led them off to an apartment in a Catholic district. One of the girls left, ostensibly to get more girls for the party. Instead, she returned with two gunmen. They forced the soldiers to lie face down on a bed, calmly raked them with bursts of submachinegun fire, then fled with the girls. One of the soldiers was wounded; the other three raised to 756 the total known to have died in Ulster violence since 1969.

FRANCE

The Students Again

It was partly a springtime lark, partly a new upwelling of the ras le bol (fed up) spirit that turned French campuses into battlefields in the anarchic days of May 1968. With a spontaneity and speed that startled even their left-wing organizers, high school students all over France poured out of their classrooms last week to vent their rage against a new draft law. In Paris, where all but five of the city's 60 lycées were shut down, some 80,000 teen-age boys and girls defied a government ban to gather on the Left Bank for a protest march that was to end up at the Defense Ministry. Squads of tough riot police made sure that the demonstrators never got anywhere near their objective, but there were some sharp skirmishes that left bloodied heads and at least a whiff of the tear gas that had drifted in clouds over the city five years earlier

Back then, the cry was, "De Gaulle to the museum!" This time the target, like the crowds, was much smaller. "Debré salaud, on aura ta peau!" (Debré, you bastard, we'll have your hide). Gaullist Defense Minister Michel Debré, a perennial villain of the French left, was under fire for sponsoring the

No one objects to the fact that the awhortens the term of compulsory army service from 18 to welve months. The controversy is over the fact that it makes students eligible for deferments only up to the age of 21, instead of 25 as before. When the law was formulated by the Gaullists three years ago, many left-wing politicians supported it, that working-class youths had to provide a disproportionate share of the 00,000 Frenchem drafted every year.

Now, partly because they are eager to seize on any issue to harry the Gaullists in the wake of their recent election success, union leaders and left-wing politicians are backing the students. The student demands are not uniform, but most seem to want all youths to be able to choose any year between 18 and 25

for their military service.

There is no sign as yet that French
workingmen are ready to join the students in the streets as they did in 1968.
But the students may yet make good
on the forecast that they chanted
through Paris last week: "Chaud, chaud,
chaud, le printemps sera chaudt" (It's
going to be a long, hot spring).

PANAMA

A Historic No

Panamá decision to call a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in Panama City was primarily intended to embarrass the U.S. for maintaining control of the Panama Canal—and it succeeded. On opening day, the delegates arriving at Panama's Legislative Palace faced a three-story billiboard that declared in the five official U.N. land our negolutations with the U.S. you will make the U.S. you will never on our those. Never! Torrisis.

In a 20-minute speech delivered at the first session, Panama's "Leader of the Revolution," Brigadier General Omar Torrijos, assailed the U.S. in buchi, a back-country accent peculiar to Panama. "It is difficult to comprehend," he said, "how a country that has characterized itself as noncolonial insists on maintaining a colony in the heart of our country. Never will we add another star to the flag of the United States." Cuba's acerbic Foreign Affairs Minister Raúl Roa joined in with a tirade against the U.S. for "its perfidy and its claws." Communist China's Huang Hua added: "U.S. imperialism has subjected the Latin American countries to aggression and enslavement.

In the first of a series of curbside press conferences, fledgling U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. John Scali countered that Torrijos was "knocking on

MILITANT PARIS STUDENTS IN CONFRONTATION WITH RIOT POLICE





John Wayne at 30,000 feet is nothing like the Saturday matinee. And the 747 is nothing like anything else

in the sky either.

It's a family plane. To be enjoyed by kids who hate to travel and parents who lose their patience over backseat squabbles.

You won't have to dream up games like counting telephone poles or playing alphabet billboard.

There will be no restroom stops. No greasy spoons. No mid-city traffic jams.

No No Vacancy signs. Everybody arrives rested and days ahead

of the family auto schedule. Kids have more to do on a 747 than can be accomplished on one trip. Soft drinks. Stereo. Movies. Magazines. Great food. And nice people.

When they get the squiggles, let them wander the 747. It's just like exploring

a luxury hotel lobby.

Make this vacation a real vacation. On a 747. Your favorite airline has special travel packages. All are rated GP.



Take the family to the movies.

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"We're a chemical specialty house serving the electronic and electrical industries. We develop and manufacture chemicals used in the fabrication and assembly of printed circuits. We do business as Lonco through-

out the nation and with jobbers throughout the world." Speaker: Robert I. Schub, President, London Chemical Company.

"Our company is concerned with steady, sound growth. This is what Continental Bank has helped us accomplish." Speaker: Kenneth W. Anderson, Vice President, London Chemical Company.

"In 1967, a neighboring company exploded and burned our plant. Before the firemen left, our banker was there. He took a personal interest in our situation and within six days, rary headquarters. And today, with his help we are in a brand new

plant.
"Then in 1969, competitive conditions forced us to open operations on the West Coast. We needed financial assistance fast.
Because of the rapport we had

Because of the rapport we had developed with our banker, the whole thing was handled quickly and efficiently. Today, our West Coast facility has proven itself to be a profitable venture.

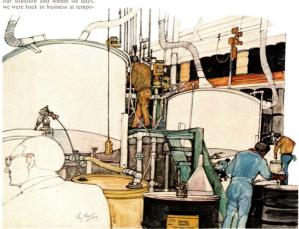
"During the 1970-71 cost/price crunch we needed additional financial assistance to go into bulk receipt and storage of raw materials. Our banker from Continental analyzed our requirements and in a short time delivered on our needs.

"These were just three instances where dealing with Continental Bank made the difference. Our banker was able to personally relate to our various situations and to prove to us by his actions how flexible a bank could be.

"In our business, time is of the essence because of our customers' immediate need for their orders. We can't afford to wait. And we can always be sure when the emergency arises—when a variation from the normal flow of events takes place—Continental Bank will be there."

At Continental Bank, we believe a banker should thoroughly understand a company's growth plans and he able to react to changing circumstances promptly and efficiently. If that sounds like the kind of rapport you want with a bank, call our business development specialists, Phil Lewin, Vice President, at 312/828-3727.





an open door," and added that "the world knows that the United States is ready to modernize our treaty arrangements with Panama to the mutual advantage of both countries." In fact, during the nearly two years of the latest round of negotiations, U.S. officials repeatedly agreed that Panama should eventually be granted jurisdiction over the Canal Zone and a much larger share of canal shipping revenues (from \$20 million to \$25 million annually). The one sticking point is the timetable for U.S. withdrawal. Washington wants to provide for the defense of the canal (with Panama) for another 50 years or, if new locks are built, another 85 years. Panama wants a complete U.S. withdrawal by 1994.

To apply pressure, Panama drafted a resolution calling on the U.S. to draft "without delay" a new treaty that would guarantee Panama "sovereignty over all its territory." To Scali's dismay, this move won the support of 13 of the 15 delegates (Britain abstanch). Scali, who argod that the sovereignty question was a bilateral matter between the U.S. and Panama and therefore beyond the hand and cast the third U.S. veto in its 27 vers in the United Nations.

What now? Bilateral talks between Panama and the U.S. will probably continue. But veto or no. Panamanians felt that they had got the better of the Yanquis. Said Foreign Minister Juan Tack jubilantly: "The U.S. vetoed the resolution, but the world vetoed the U.S.

CAMBODIA

From Bleak to Awful

On the eve of the third anniversary of the 1970 coup that exide Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Phonom-Penh was rocked by new explosions and a new crisis. A Cambodian Air Force Trainer stolen by a young officer swooped low over the Presidential Palace and dropped two 500-lb. bombs. The bombs missed the palace and housed presidential guards and their families. At least 38 people died, and about 50 were wounded.

The pilot, a flying-school reject mand So Potra who also happened to be the lover of one of Shianouk's 13 children, escaped by winging off to a landing field somewhere in Communisthed eastern Cambodia. US-backed the control of the

At one time, when the Viet Nam truce was being worked out, U.S. of-



CAMBODIANS CARRYING AWAY VICTIM OF BOMB ATTACK ON THE PALACE
Can the regime survive until the shooting somehow stops?

ficials expected that a de facto ceasefire in neighboring Cambodia would emerge by the end of March. Now it appears that the fitful Cambodian war —and the bombing there by U.S. B-52s

and the oblining meter by 3.5, according to the year. One reason is that Hanoi does not cross the state of th

The question now is whether the Cambodian regime can survive until the shooting is somehow stopped. Washington officials frankly worry about the similarity between Cambodia today and South Viet Nam in the early 1960s. Saigon was then ruled by the aloof and autocratic Ngo Dinh Diem and his ambitious younger brother Ngo Dinh Nhu; they were toppled in a 1963 coup that had active U.S. encouragement. Cambodia has the somewhat mystical Lon Nol, paralyzed on his left side as the result of a 1971 stroke, and his younger brother Lon Non, a vain and ruthless army general. Lon Non is now the regime's strongman, having won a power struggle with a rival whom most U.S. officials still regard as the only effective administrator in Cambodia, Lieut, General Sisowath Sirik Matak

The Lon Nol-Lon Non team has been ineffective both against the insurgents, who now control more than half of the countryside, and against corruption and inflation. The result is a spreading disaffection among students, intellectuals and government worked dents have been on strike for the past month in protest against soaring living costs. Shortly before the bombing of the

palace, army goons loyal to Lon Non invaded a student meeting and killed two youths with hand grenades.

U.S. officials, mindful of the chaotic series of regimes that followed the 1963 coup in Saigon, insist that they are not interested in promoting any sudden changes of government in Phone-Penh. Even so, the President's brother took certain precautions last week. He placed an extra cordon of troops around Sirik Matak's Phnom-Penh villa—ostensibly for his old rival's protection.

NORTH VIET NAM

Return to the Past

In the midst of last week's mission to Hanoi by Canadian External Affairs Minister Mitchell Sharp, which was devoted to private discussion about Canada's role in policing the true. TIME's Correspondent James Wilde took the opportunity to reconnoiter the North Vietnamese capital. His report.

When I arrived in Hanoi one night in 1961 abourd a Russian military plane, the entire North Vietnamese Pottiburo was there to meet I aodian Prince Souvanna Phouma. I got to shake the General Giap and Ho Chi Minh, who told me in near-perfect French: "Please tell the truth." The second time was to-tally different. There were no honor guarks and no flowers at Hanois Gia suited men with black shoes, black socks and conservative ties.

While the Canadian diplomatic party was whisked away in black Russian Zil autos, the press corps was crowded into two old camouflaged Russian buses. But the ride into Hanoi was almost

THE WORLD

pastoral: no soldiers in sight, no guns, no artillery: merely peasants with their straw hats, peacefully working the nearby fields. We passed numerous Chinese and Russian Jeeps and new Soviet trucks, but very few civilian cars. Traffic consisted mostly of bicycles and bullock carts. Hanoi itself was very much as I remembered it-a 19th century French colonial city of yellow stucco buildings, scrupulously clean streets lined with lichee, pine and tamarind trees. There is heavy bomb damage on the outskirts of the city, especially near the airport. But despite the repeated U.S. air raids, I saw little sign of destruction. Hanoi is certainly no Hiroshima. Red Flags. What is most striking

about the city is its anachronistic look. There is a charming seediness about it. like a rundown old woman who meticulously cleans and presses her one and only dress. The crowded old French trolleys, with their paint peeling, still rattle about with a cheerful Gallic sound. Motorcycle cops with their tan uniforms use 1920s BMW machines.

Yet the charm of dilapidation goes only so far. Today Hano is mostly drah, and you are very conscious that you are in a Communist city. North Vietnamese, Soviet and Chinese films play in the cinemas. Red flags are everywhere, and everywhere is the legacy of a war than has lasted for 30 years. Hanoi has not one but three war museums—one that the contract of the con

The second of these lists the number of deaths caused by U.S. bombing and displays a collection of bombs and bits of planes that were shot down. At the Presidential Palace, there is even a complete B-52, meticulously pieced together out of fragments.

The city was filled with air raid shelers, which had sandbag sprouting grass. One girl, dressed like most of the others in floppy shirt and trousers, wanted her picture taken in one of these shelers. Some wandering Russians wanted to take pictures of us. There were no beggars, prostitutes, bars or houses of ill repute—for all of which Hanoi was famous during the French periods.

Food appeared plentiful in small sidewalk markets. Indeed, there were hundreds of little shops selling everything from butcher knives to onions. There was even a souvenir shop selling a few empty bottles, some screws left by the French and bits of downed American aircraft. Free beer is distributed at various points around the city.

Before we left Hanoi, we were treated to a sumptuous banquet in a Soviet compound (compliments of the North Vietnamese government) that included classical French delicacies. Russian champagne and Vietnamese rice and orange wines. As the lights, which flick-ered on and off throughout the meal. continued to wink, we puffed on "Dien Bien Phu" ("garettes."

INDONESIA

Five More Years

Little was left to chance. The much feared security command, KOPKANTIB, ordered Indonesia's 125 million citizes to refrain from violence or even controversy. As a special precaution against the spreading of untoward ideas. Mission Impossible and The Untouchables were temporarily barned from the nation's air waves. Then the 920 delegates to the People's Consultaine Assembly, liberations take the place of national elections, gathered in Jakarta's highdomed amphitheater to select Indonesia's President for the next five yearssia's President for the next five years-

Some elected (in a controlled fashion) and some appointed (in an even more controlled fashion), the delegates



INDONESIA'S PRESIDENT SUHARTO Bigger projects to tackle.

were essentially of one mind before they convened. But they went through almost two weeks of carefully orchestrated ritual and ceremony before finally reaching their unanimous choice: the incumbent President, General Suharto.

Contrived though the Assembly's vote may have been, there is no doubt that Suharto would win the presidency if he went directly to his people, the fifth-largest national population in the world. For the former farm boy who turned revolutionary has shown considerable administrative ability since he seized power seven years ago from the erratic father of Indonesian independence, President Sukarno. Having saved his country from a threatened Communist coup. Suharto proceeded to rescue it from bankruptey. His most dramatic achievement was to cut the annual rate of inflation from a staggering 635% in 1966 to as low as 2% last year

Suharto's economic planning board, called BaPENAS, has secured \$3 billion in foreign-government loans, about onethird from the U.S. Over the past five years, private foreign investors have poured in an additional \$3.7 billion and set up \$75 companies.

set ut you are until lacking in capital and skill, "President Suharto Idd That! Correspondent Roy Rowan. "There are bigger projects to be tackled, like the exploitation of liquefied natural gas. That project alone would require \$800 million to \$900 million. I will try to improve the apparatus for investment, but willingness of U.S. businessmen to invest here."

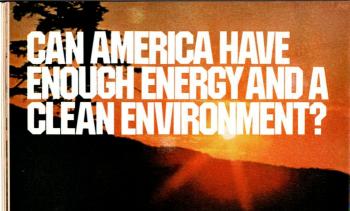
Indonesia has rich oil and mineral deposis, but major problems remain. The average annual per capita income is still less than \$100, and more than 40% of the population is illiterate. Unemployment continues to climb, and the net annual population increase of 2.8% is no help. In an attempt to excite it comes in the continues of the continues to climb, and the properties of the continues of the c

in Indonesia is the island of Java, which is roughly the size of North Carolina but is crammed with 75 million people. Suharto's government is encouraging families to move to the outlying islands. But the Javanese seem drawn to the bright lights of the capital, Jakarta. Faced with a critical shortage of housing, schools, roads and jobs, the governor of Jakarta, Major General Ali Sadikin, undertook an unorthodox rescue program three years ago. To curb the population crush, he closed the city to unauthorized new residents; to increase tax revenues, he opened it up to gambling and other forms of pleasure. Now called kota maksiat ("sin city") by angry Moslems, Jakarta offers horse racing, dog racing, jai alai, lotteries, 24hour casinos and slot-machine parlors with one-armed bandits imported from Nevada. Three thousand Balinese women staff some 30 massage parlors, and 6-ft.-tall Australian strippers bump and grind around a circuit of 36 glittering

nightclubs. In effect the army controls most things in Indonesia, and there are those who think that this is a blessing. "These guys are not to be confused with any Latin American military leaders," said a U.S. State Department official. "They deserve to run the country. There is no other group that can match them." army does indeed transcend Indonesia's ethnic and geographic divisions, but some believe that the military must eventually relinquish its power. Says Adam Malik, a civilian who is Suharto's Foreign Minister: "From the beginning of the revolution, I worked together with the military people. But now we have passed the threat of armed insurrection. I see the role of the military diminishing because even they know it is not the long-term way. They must change for the good of the country.

Micronite filter. Mild, smooth taste. For all the right reasons. Kent.





AMERICA NEEDS BOTH. AND WE CAN HAVE BOTH.

IT WON'T BE OUICK. IT WON'T BE EASY. BUT REAL PROGRESS IS BEING MADE. MORE PROGRESS IS REEDED, BECAUSE TO CLEAN THE ENVIRONMENT WE'LL NEED EVEN MORE EMERGY THAN WE USE NOW.

This is a report to the American people on the twin subjects of energy and environment.

The two have been closely related ever since our remote ancestors discovered fire—and with it, smoke. All of man's efforts to produce and consume energy have had their effects on the physical world in which man lives.

Today, we are asking ourselves how we can reconcile our need for energy with our desire for a clean environment.

Progress is being made. A recent study by the government's Council on Environmental Quality reports that the air has been made cleaner.

MORE CARS, BUT LESS POLLUTION

Air pollution resulting from automobile emissions has been significantly reduced.

As 1971 ended, there were 113 million automotive vehicles in this country. New equipment and new gasolines have reduced total hydrocarbon emissions in the air to the levels of 1960, when there were 74 million vehicles.

Total carbon monoxide emissions are down to the levels of 1963, when there were 85 million vehicles.

As older cars are replaced by new ones with better emission controls, there will be further declines of hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and even oxides of nitrogen in the air.

SULFUR EMISSIONS ARE DOWN

Another source of air pollution is the sulfur released from burning oil. Since World War II, the sulfur content of homeheating oils and diesel fuels has been reduced more than 50% through increased use of low-sulfur crude oils and improved refining techniques.

Progress has also been made with the heavy fuel oils used by industries and power plants. In New York City, for example, pollution from sulfur dioxide was severe a few years ago. But, in response to regulations, the sulfur levels of heavy fuel oils burned in New York City have been reduced 90% since the mid-Sixties.

\$3.3 MILLION A DAY TO CONTROL POLLUTION

For air and water pollution control in our own drilling, transporting and refining operations, oil companies spend an average total of \$3.3 million every day, \$1 billion a year, in the United States. This is the largest environmental expenditure by any industry.

Concrete, measurable efforts like these are a solid basis for believing that America's desire for a cleaner natural environment can be realized.

But every American lives in other

Our homes are one environment. The places where we work, where we shop, where we study, where we are entertained, are also environments.

All of these depend upon adequate supplies of energy. And, although we are making progress toward cleaner air and purer water, our energy supply problem

TWO GOALS TO KEEP IN MIND

is getting worse.

The nation must keep both goals in mind: enough energy and a clean environment. To pursue either goal without considering the other is to invite disaster.

Environmental concerns and economic factors are postponing the development of additional domestic energy: oil, natural gas, coal, nuclear power. Supplies are falling far behind the nation's fastgrowing demand.

Oil and natural gas now furnish 77% of all our energy, including nearly 40% of our electricity. Experts believe there are substantial resources of oil and gas still to be discovered in America, especially off-shore. But exploratory drilling has been held up again and again by government authorities and by court actions brought by citizens.

For the record: during the past 25 years, 16,000 oil and gas wells have been drilled in America's coastal waters. There have been only three significant instances of environmental damage, no evidence of permanent damage. The oil industry's drilling techniques and safety technology are constantly improving.

MISSING: 2,000,000 BARRELS A DAY

In Alaska, the largest oil field in American history was discovered six years ago. It could supply two million barrels of oil a day, about one-eighth of our current needs.

But none of it is yet available, because the construction of the pipeline needed to bring this oil to market has been delayed by environmental objections.

been delayed by environmental objections.

Nuclear power and coal could contribute more to our energy supply but have not because of a combination of economic and environmental considera-

tions.

The United States cannot hope to get the energy it needs here at home unless it takes a more realistic approach to environ-

ENERGY TO CLEAN THE ENVIRONMENT

The fact is, cleaning the environment and keeping it clean will require huge additional amounts of energy.

Sewage treatment and water purification; recycling aluminum, steel, glass and paper; tearing down and rebuilding urban ghettos and blighted areas everywhere all these operations demand energy and lots of it.

The life-styles that most Americans want depend on energy—on oil and natural gas—as well as on clean air and pure water. Our aim should be to safeguard all these necessities.

THE NATION'S TWO NEEDS

Clean energy and a clean environment are not "either . . . or" choices. They are both expensive, but we need both.

We are making progress toward a better environment, although much more remains to be done.

We will not "run out" of energy in the near future. But, right now, we are running out of time to make prudent decisions about energy. Long lead time is needed to develop important new domestic supplies of oil and natural gas, nuclear and geothermal power, suffur-free coal, synthetic oil and gas, solar energy. Delay today could blague us for at

least the next critical decade.

To help you stay informed, we've prepared three basic booklets. "The Energy Gap," "Statement of Policy on Energy" and "A Guide to Efficient Energy Use in the Home." Write to Dept. T. American Petroleum Institute, 1801 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 for your free copies.

With your understanding and help,

America can have enough energy and a clean environment.

A COUNTRY THAT RUNS ON OIL CAN'T AFFORD TO RUN SHORT.

PEOPLE



BILLY GRAHAM IN SOUTH AFRICA



Twice a week, a dozen legislators retreat to a gym in the basement of the Old Senate Office Building, put on do boks (loose-fitting white karate suits) and grunt and kick away. The organizer of the group, North Dakota Senator Milton Young, 75, an honorary black belt, can chop a one-inch board in half with his bare hand. The most advanced student, though, is Democratic Representative James Symington of Missouri, 45, with a second level yellow belt, who admits that he hasn't broken a board yet, adding: "I'm saving that for an audience. There's no point breaking my hand in private." The other ten, including New Mexico Senator Joseph Montoya and Florida Senator Lawton Chiles, are still working toward the tenderfoot's white belt. "There's a great deal of incentive, Symington says, "because without a belt you drop your drawers."

Jacqueline Susann, the ex-actress turned author, has just delivered herself of another novel. Her earlier books. Valley of the Dolls and The Love Machine, "are about ancient history," Susann feels. In Once Is Not Enough she is now telling the story of a "really contemporary girl," a stage and movie producer's daughter who spends most of the book trying to avoid the drugs, sex and high living all around her. Meanwhile, Susann has made a startling discovery: many girls are still innocents, "still have illusions." How did she find this out? Partly by chatting with contestants as a judge for the 1972 Miss U.S.A. crown, "A lot of the girls were virgins, and a lot of them still looked up to their fathers." None of them, presumably, were the model for January Wayne, Susann's new heroine, whose feelings about her father are "emotionally and spiritually incestuous."

At a benefit auction in Los Angeles for the "Neighbors of Watts," Norton Simon, the millionaire art collector and

philanthropist, plunked down a cool \$23,000 for Ripening, a dry-brush watercolor of two tomatoes on a weatherworn windowsill. "Fantastic," glowed the artist, Actor Henry Fonda, who had donated the watercolor to the auction. Norton and Jennifer [Norton's wife, Actress Jennifer Jones] phoned my wife Shirlee the day after the auction to say how pleased they are with the painting Norton said: 'Tell Henry that's not the way to ripen tomatoes—on a windowsill in the sun. You can't ripen them off the Simon should know. He made his first million putting tomatoes in Hunt's tomato sauce. But Fonda's thumb isn't green just from painting: "I make my own compost and raise tomatoes in my organic garden back of my house in Bel Air.

"I remember being only mildly stirred to see him with Missy on his lap as he sat in the main stateroom [of Franklin D. Roosevelt's houseboat, the Laroocol, holding her in his sunbrowned arms." So goes Elliott Roosevelt's account of his father's affair with Marguerite ("Missy") LeHand, his secretary for 20 years. In his already controversial forthcoming book An Untold Story: The Roosevelts of Hyde Park, Elliott says that everyone within the family, including Eleanor, accepted Missy's intimacy with the President. Another skeleton Elliott rattles with apparent enthusiasm is that of Joseph Kennedy, whom, he claims, his father had urged to end his great and good friendship with Actress Gloria Swanson. "Joe replied that he would be willing only 'if you give up Missy LeHand. writes further: "Father looked on that as a score to be settled. When Kennedy arrived back in disgrace lafter he was forced to resign as Ambassador to the Court of St. James'sl, the President refrained from sending any ranking member of the Cabinet to meet him, as custom required. Instead, at Washington airport stood Missy, all smiles.

Even a lot of help from his friends wasn't enough. Despite testimony by a parade of character witnesses that included New York City Mayor John Lindsay, Talk-Show Host Dick Covett and United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service last week gave ex-Beatle John Lennon, 32, 60 days to leave the U.S. Lennon, who has been living with his wife Yoko Ono in Manhattan since 1971, was refused permanent residency because of his 1968 conviction in England for possession of marijuana. "If we are deported, it is synonymous with losing our child. That is why we are so desperate," said Yoko, referring to the Texas court decision a year ago that she could have temporary custody of her nine-year-old daughter only if she raised the girl in the U.S. The child is still with her father. Yoko's former husband, whose whereabouts are apparently unknown.



SYMINGTON (LEFT) IN KARATE CLASS



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The man who personally did the

Mercury dealers signs a card to

thank you. It also asks you to tell

work at these Ford and Lincoln-

work sign it?

nrst. If repair of repair	incentive for him. An extra
and labor.	5. If there's a problem, do you
2. Does he let you charge repairs on 5 major credit cards? Most of these Ford and Lincolne control the control that control the control that control the control that control	have someone to turn to? Most problems end right at these Ford and Lincoln-Mercury was no dealerships. But if you still have a problem, you or the dealer should contact the Ford Customer Service Division of the nearest you. Nevada, 1-800-992-5777, Hawaii, Enterprise—8099, Alaska, 2-mith—8700, Write. Describe your problem. Then a Ford Customer Service Division representative will contact you quickly. And hell work with you and the dealer to try and straighten things out.
Mercury dealers will give you a yes no service report card attached to service report card attached to the service bill. It's your way to grade the work done on your car. And it's the dealer's way to make the service of the service	The goal: No unhappy owners. These dealers are committed to this goal. And by the way. What har your dealer done for the committed to the goal. And the committed to the committed to think about. And if you don't, then it's really something to think about. We listen better, and we'd like to prove it to you

Ours is: No unhappy owners." -Over 6,000 Ford and Lincoln-Mercury dealers.

"Other dealers have their goals.



Jesuit Apologetics

Intramural exchanges in the higher reaches of the Catholic Church are seldom made public. But recently, the Society of Jesus confirmed that its superior general, the Very Rev. Pedro Arrupe, had sent a letter of apology to a ranking member of the Papal Curia, Archbishop Giovanni Benelli. Arrupe's letter expressed regret for an article in the London Observer by Father Peter Hebblethwaite, S.J., editor of the English Jesuit magazine, The Month, Hebblethwaite had attacked Benelli, who is considered one of Pope Paul VI's closest confidants and advisers, as being



EDITOR PETER HEBBLETHWAITE Enemies in every corner.

"concerned with prestige and pomposity at a time when many Christians are trying to make the church a simpler, more fraternal and welcoming place. To some in the Vatican, the article

was viewed as an attack not on Benelli but on his patron, the Pope. Even so, the matter might have ended with Arrupe's letter. Last week, however, Hebblethwaite struck again.

This time, in a follow-up article in the Observer, he called the archbishop the Vatican's "universal hatchet man, adding that "there is no need for an embattled war psychosis which sees enemies lurking in every corner." Although Benelli is technically only a deputy to Papal Secretary of State Jean Villot, he functions as a kind of chief of staff to Pope Paul, overseeing and coordinating the activities of the entire Vatican bureaucracy, except in the area of diplomatic relations. Nicknamed "the Berlin Wall," he has the reputation of being authoritarian in administrative matters

and an alarmist. Archbishop Benelli, conceded Hebblethwaite, was not personally wicked or corrupt but his chosen style of operation was "opaque and

impenetrable.

Reaction in Rome to the second Hebblethwaite attack was swift. In a front-page editorial, the Catholic daily L'Avvenire accused the English Jesuit of having a "deeply deformed view of the life and the problems of the church today, fed by ancient polemics according to which everything in Rome is always wrong." Pope Paul undoubtedly had critics like Hebblethwaite in mind when he said in a recent speech: "The Curia is unfortunately disfigured in the eves of those who know it and perhaps love it least, as though it were an artificial complex, bureaucratic, legalistic, preoccupied only with the external

Despite the renewed tempest, General Arrupe declined to reprimand Hebblethwaite or dispatch fresh apologies to Benelli. Any action, said a Jesuit spokesman in Rome, would have to be taken by Hebblethwaite's superiors in England. The reaction was not surprising: many officials in Arrupe's own curia are known to concur quietly with Hebblethwaite's complaint.

Buechner's Maxims

Frederick Buechner is the successful author of six published novels (A Long Day's Dying, The Return of Ansel Gibbs, Lion Country) who lives in Vermont with his wife and three children. He is also a graduate of Manhattan's Union Theological Seminary (1958), an ordained Presbyterian mi ister and the former chaplain to the young men of Phillips Exeter Academy. As it turns out, that combination makes him an off-the-cuff theologian of considerable panache, a talent that he demonstrates in a beguiling new book, Wishful Thinking: A Theological ABC (Harper & Row; \$4.95).

Buechner ("It is pronounced Beekner," he explains in a delightful entry that examines the power of names) is no avant-garde divine. He handles difficult subjects (eternity, immortality, prayer) with a casual aplomb and easy analogy. Excerpts:

ON GOD: It is as impossible for man to demonstrate the existence of God as it would be for even Sherlock Holmes to demonstrate the existence of Arthur

ON LIFE: The temptation is always to reduce it to size. A bowl of cherries. A rat race. Amino acids. Even to call it a mystery smacks of reductionism. It is the mystery

ON MYSTICISM: Mysticism is where reions start. Moses with his flocks in Midian, Buddha under the Bo Tree, Jesus up to his knees in the waters of Jordan ... Religion as ethics, institution, dogma, ritual, Scripture, social action, all of this comes later and in the long run maybe counts for less

ON THE LORD'S SUPPER: It is makebelieve . . . It is a game you play because he said to play it ... Play that it makes a difference. Play that it makes sense. If it seems a childish thing to do, do it in remembrance that you are a child.

ON PRINCIPLES: Principles are what onle have instead of God. To be a Christian means among other things to be willing if necessary to sacrifice even your highest principles for God's or your neighbor's sake the way a Christian pacifist must be willing to pick up a baseball bat if there's no other way to stop a man from savagely beating a

ON SAINTS: In his holy flirtation with the world. God occasionally drops a



AUTHOR FREDERICK BUECHNER No avant-garde divine.

handkerchief. These handkerchiefs are called saints

ON SALVATION: You do not love God so that, tit for tat, he will then save you. To love God is to be saved. To love anybody is a significant step along the way.

ON TOLERATION: The question arises about a religion which demands, say, that first-born children be fed to the crocodiles to ensure a good harvest. Somewhere lines have to be drawn.

ON UBIQUITY: Every automobile bears on its license plate a number which represents the number of years that have elapsed since the birth of Christ. This is a powerful symbol of the ubiquity of God and the indifference of

ON THEOLOGY: Theology is the study of God and his ways. For all we know. dung beetles may study man and his ways and call it humanology. If so, we would probably be more touched and amused than irritated. One hopes that God feels likewise.



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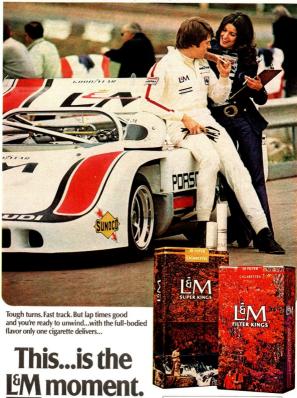
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King. 19 mg. "tar," 1.4 mg. nicotine, Super King. 19 mg. "tar," 1.5 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report (Aug. '72).



RICH, RICH LIM

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SCIENCE

Search at Xabis

In the shadow of Iran's Zagros Mountain's stands a forbidding wasteland known as Dasht-I-Lut (Great Sand Desert). There, for thousands of years, howling sandstorms have been shifting the dunes and wearing the rocks into fantastical shapes. Convinced that no civilization could have risen and thrived under these inhospitable conditions, arrachaeologists long by passed the area.

As a result of several dramatic discoveries in recent years, they are now flocking to the scorched region. In 1967, during some routine surveying

near the town of Shahdad at the edge of the great desert, scientists from Teheran University's Geographical Institute stumbled upon several ancient clay vessels. Excited by the find, the Iranian Archaeological Service promptly sent the first of several expeditions into the desert. Digging steadily for six years under the leadership of Dr. Ali Hakemi, former director of Iran Bastan Museum, the archaeologists have uncovered no fewer than 2,000 artifacts. Even more important, the diggers are now certain that they have unearthed the remains of a town that may have flourished near the dawn of civilization.

Dating of the objects shows that a settlement existed in the area as early as 4000 B.C. That would make it almost 1,000 years older than any city previously known to have existed in Central Iran. The desert settlement was thus apparently contemporary

with the Mesopotamian kingdoms of Elam and Sumer, which were located in the Fertile Crescent region of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and have long been considered the first civilized cultures. Equally intriguing, some of the artifacts found near Shahdad are so similar to those from Elam that archaeologists suspect that trade flowed regularly between the two communities. Deepite the beads. Deepite the the communities standed for a meeting of the communities of the standard for a meeting of the standard of the standard for a meeting of the standard of the shah it sits astroid the principal trade routes between northern Iran and the Persian Gulf.

So far the archaeologists have not discovered any traces of original buildings at the three sites already excavating. The only architectural hint has come from a carved stone box found in one

of the tombs, it seems to be a model of a cube-shaped building with a large entrance in one wall and triangular-shaped windows in the other. But there is no doubt about the level of crafts-shaped windows in the cuber. But there is no doubt about the level of crafts-mashing among the people of Xabis. One of the work is highly ornamental. Evens and fashioned other copper objects, including axes, nails and pins. Some of the work is highly ornamental. Two metal plates, for instance, are engraved with images of fish and deer. A 9-in-sq metal flag, attached to a yard-orated with two scated lions and a buil.



The flag also depicts a goddess and several other women, perhaps her attendants, which suggests that it may once have been directly acting a temple.

The diggers found images of many more goddesses. All of them are bare-breasted and several resemble Elamite detities. One figure, seated under a tree and framed by sheaves of wheat, apparently represents the goddess of grain; another, surrounded by beard and sprouting forms, seems to be the particular to the seatest seems of so many goddesses stiggests that the society was a martiarchy.

The most important find of all may well be the symbols scratched on the sides, rims and bottoms of pottery. At first, the archaeologists dismissed the scratchings as simply the identifying marks of the potters. But as more and more symbols were catalogued—some

700 different ones at last count—scient tests realized that they were characters used in pictography, a primitive writing system that uses pictures to convey ideas. That find could radically revise of the pictography of the country of the bed that the first true writing was invented in Mesopotamia by the Sumsrains and the Elamites. On the basis of the undecoded Asbis pictograms. Arcean of Tranologists, speculates that writing may have originated in Iran and moved westward to Mesopotamia, in-

stead of vice versa. Like the modern Iranians who still dwell at the edge of the desert, the people of Xabis managed to survive by tapping the annual spring runoff of water from the nearby, 13,000-ft.-high snowcovered peaks to grow their crops. Then as now, nature was not always kind. Flash floods periodically rayaged the area, uprooting the people and forcing them to rebuild their homes elsewhere on the plain. From the layers of sediment atop the tombs, the archaeologists have determined that one great flood spread disaster just before the fourth millennium B.C. A few centuries later, tragedy struck again. But this time, the rampaging floodwaters completely destroved the settlements, apparently leaving only the tombs untouched.

The Paper-Plane Caper

Until 1968 Richard Kline's only ex-perience with aeronautical engineering was folding paper airplanes for his young son Gary. Then one day, Kline, an advertising agency art director in New York, stumbled on a radically new towns words, and a lot farther as well. He showed the airfoil to a pito friend, Kline had inadvertently discovered "a flower of the state of the s

That claim may not be as high-flown as it sounds. Dr. John Nicolaides, pro-fessor of aerospace engineering at the University of Notre Dame and a former NSA official, also became a bec

Kline. 42. credits his very ignorance for the discovery. "Amy body who knew anything about aerodynamics would have said." Forgett it it word work," he grins. "Me. I never even heard of Bernoullis principle." That dictum, upon which all conventional airfoils are assect, says that the faster a gas or fluid flows, the less pressure it exects. As an aircraft wings thrust forward, the flow faster than the flow past he did not the faster than the flow past he did not forward.

There's only one way to tell if your Bourbon is still the best. Taste Benchmark.

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SCIENCE

neath the wing than on the upper surface, where pressure is reduced; that "lift" keeps planes aloft.

Instead of being curved like most airfoils, Kline's wing is completely flat, at least on top. From the leading edge to almost halfway back, the cross section of the wing gradually thickens into a wedge. Then, the underside sweeps abruptly upward. It is this step that apparently gives the design its advantage over conventional airfoils. Tests show that it can provide lift even when it is tilted at an angle far greater than 19° to the onrushing air; it is around that angle that conventional wings begin to lose their lift, causing stalls.

Paper-plane builder Kline is sure that he has somehow violated Bernoulli's principle. "Sorry, Bernoulli," he says, "but our airfoil just doesn't work that way." But Aerodynamicist Nicolaides gently points out that there is still a pressure differential between the top and bottom of the wing caused by dif-



TWO VIEWS OF PAPER PLANE From ignorance, a discovery.

ferences in air flow, although he is not vet sure how this is achieved

In any case, Kline and Fogleman have not let theoretical questions stand in their way. Sensing the commercial possibilities of the wing, the two have spent some \$14,000 on research and development. They also came very close to alienating their wives. "When he'd fly that thing he drove me nuts," recalls Jane Kline. "I was forever ducking around the house. Those models were always coming at me." As expected, Gary, now eleven, was solidly behind the project from the beginning. He frequently accompanied his father on test flights to baseball fields and parks, even to his father's 24th-floor office. There, the senior Kline sailed his planes out the window to a park below

Enthusiastic as ever about the design, Kline and Fogleman would like to license manufacturing rights, possibly to an aircraft company. They are also considering mass-producing the paper wing as a toy. Whatever use they finally make of it. Kline's creation has already achieved a distinction: it was recently granted U.S. patent No. 3,706,430, perhaps the only one ever derived from a paper airplane.

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And a built-in auto/manual 3-speed turntable with an arm control that lets you play exactly the part of a record you want to hear.

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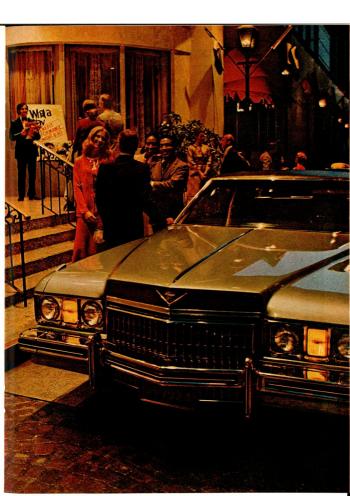


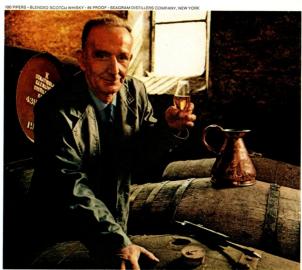


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MEDICIN

Outpatient Operations

The young Sacramento, Calif., housewife was understandably upset when her doctor told her that she would have to go into the hospital for a minor pelvic operation. She was afraid of surgery, nervous about the two children she would have to leave at home and concerned about the cost of her hospitalization. Instead of having her admitted the evening before surgery, as is customary, her physician asked her to report to Mercy General Hospital on the day of the operation. Once there, she was examined, given a sedative and wheeled into surgery. An hour later, she was in a recovery room. By late afternoon, after paying a hospitalization fee of only \$28, she was home, elated to be back with her family so quickly

The experience of the California housewife has become increasingly common as hospitals in growing numbers turn to outpatient (involving no overnight stay) surgery. That procedure, designed to cope with rising costs and the great demand for beds, was nioneered by the 258-bed Melrose-Wakefield Hospital in suburban Wakefield, Mass., which started its surgical "day care" program in 1969. Since then, outpatient surgery has become available in a growing number of hospitals around the country. In the greater Detroit area, for example, at least eight hospitals provide the service; eight more are planning to initiate it. Says Dr. Paul Lahti of William Beaumont Hospital in Royal Oak, Mich.: "In most cases, there is no valid reason for keeping a patient in the hospital any longer than is necessary to recover from the anesthetic.

Operations performed in outpatient programs include plastic surgery and some ear, nose and throat operations, as well as herial repairs and minor orthopedic surgery. Many hospitals also find the outpatient approach ideal for the removal of benign tumors and cysts and early abortions. Even for those relatively minor operations, though, hose throat plants of the design tumor operations, though the control of the design o

Once patients are accepted, the routines they follow are similar to those used at Detroit's Sinal Hospital. There, after properative tests are performed, patients are met by a "transporter," a cyoning attendant in street clothes who escorts them to dressing areas. Then the patients are taken to surgery and later returned to a recovery room, where they exist the patients are taken to surgery and later returned to a recovery room, where they exist the patients are taken to surgery and later returned to a recovery room, where they exist in the patients are the

Most physicians who have tried the new system find it somewhat more timeconsuming than inpatient operations. Explains Dr. Patrick Jewell of St. John Hospital in Detroit: "We have to give detailed instructions. If there are minor complaints the first night, we have to handle calls from the relatives." But most agree that the majority of patients -and especially children-are likely to recover faster at home than in the hospital. They also point to the low complication rate from outpatient surgery. Says Sinai's Dr. Eli Brown: "A responsible parent who takes a kid home will probably watch the child better than he is watched in the hospital.

Some insurance companies are still

reductant to pay for outpatient operations; they equate them with office surgery, which is often not covered by medical policies. But most insurers are delighted with the moneysaving aspects of the idea. Hernia repair, for example, can cost an inpatient more than \$600 in costs, exclusive of doctor's fees, at Detroit's St. John Hospital. An outpatient would pay only \$301, most of it for the use of the operating room and the anesthesiologist's fees.

Although patients are also enthusastic about the lower costs and welcome the opportunity to recover in their own homes, a few find that recovery disconcertingly rapid. One Detroit woman who told friends she was going to have a serious operation confessed to her doctor that she was embarrassed at being home so soon after surgery. Another complained that she returned home so quickly that it was days before her er-well cards caught up with her.

Regeneration Gap

Of all of nature's miracles, few have intrigued scientists more than the phenomenon of regeneration. The lowly starfish can regrow any missing parts and may even produce an entire creature from a single arm; the salamander can regenerate much of its body. Higher en aimias, however, lack this ability. Mammals cannot replace a missing tail or internal organs. In man, skin and bone regrowth comes closest to the true regenerative process.

Now a New York researcher believes that the power to regenerate may be provided artificially. Dr. Robert Becker, a professor of orthopedic surgery at the State University of New York's Upstate Medical Center and a medical investigator at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Syracuse, has already succeeded in stimulating regeneration in laboratory animals and has begun trying to apply his technique to humans. Becker has started a series of tests aimed at producing bone growth in patients with recalcitrant, or nonhealing, fractures. His work could lead to new and faster ways to heal broken bones, and may someday even be used

to replace tissue destroyed by disease. Becker's work in tissue regeneration dates back to 1958, when he and his colleagues began experiments to determine whether electrical stimulation could trigger bone and other tissue growth in animals. Earlier research had already established that the chances of regeneration in a species depend upon the proportion of nerve tissue in the area of regeneration. Becker points out that man, with roughly 70% of his total nerve mass concentrated in his brain. cannot regenerate. Salamanders, with only half the mass of their nerve tissue in their brains and the remainder spread throughout their bodies, can grow new tails, legs and even heart tissue. Becker theorized that he could increase the regenerative powers of higher animals by





MEDICINE

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somehow compensating for the relative by small proportion of nerve tissue in their extremities. He tried to accomplish this by bobstering the electrical activity in the nerve network. After amputating limbs from 3 prats, he planted electrodes in the amputation sites and applied current to stimulate cell changes. All but two of the animals responded with some limb growth; many regenerated amputated forelegs as far as the first joint.

fecker, whose current studies are being funded by both the VA and the National Institutes of Health, stresses that he has no intention of trying to grow such spare parts in humans. But the health stresses are such spare parts in humans, but the stresses of the stresses

Capsules

▶ Medicine has known for years that a virus of the papova group causes warts, horny skin growths that can develop-and disappear-rapidly. Yet doctors cannot agree upon the proper cure. Some recommend surgery, cautery with an electric needle, localized freezing, or acid to burn away the tissue; a few even fall back on folk remedies like touching warts with a copper penny or with a slice of raw potato. Now a group of Massachusetts General Hospital physicians has reported in the Archives of General Psychiatry that warts can also be removed by hypnosis. The researchers reached this conclusion after hypnotizing 17 wart-afflicted patients once a week for five weeks and telling them that warts would disappear from their bodies. Nine of the patients had fewer warts after the test period, while none in a control group of seven showed any improvement. Why the treatment succeeded is a mystery; the doctors can only suggest that the hypnosis somehow bolstered the patients immune response to the virus

▶ Americans often have trouble enough finding a doctor when they suddenly become ill. But their difficulties are compounded overseas where, once located, a doctor may well not understand English. To help travelers find the right man, the Manhattan-based World Medical Association offers the International Medical Directory. The passportsized booklet lists the names and addresses of English-speaking physicians or of medical organizations likely to know where to find them-in 223 cities in 79 countries, from such popular tourist spots as France and Denmark to such little-visited lands as Botswana and Burma. The directory is so up-todate that it even tells the traveler how to obtain medical care in the People's Republic of China.

MILESTONES

Divorced. Alexander Solzhenityn, 4. Nobel-prizewinning Russian novel-ist; and Natalya Alexeyvan Reshetov-skaya. fiftysh. after 24 years of marriage (three of separation), no children: in Ryazan, US-S.R. Natalya's settlement is said to be one-third of the writer's \$80,000 Nobel money. Solzhensyn, after a brief waiting period, will be free to marry Natalya Svellova, 34, the mother of his two sons.

Died. William Benton, 72, former Democratic Senator from Connecticut and publisher of the Encyclopaedia Britannica; in Manhattan. Benton helped work his way through Yale as a highstake auction-bridge player, later gave up a Rhodes scholarship and disappointed family hopes for a ministerial career to become a salesman, then an advertising copywriter. In the firm he established with Chester Bowles, he pioneered in radio advertising and programs that used studio audiences, and retired a millionaire from Benton & Bowles at 35. In 1943, as a vice president of the University of Chicago, he acquired the faltering Encyclopaedia Britannica from Sears, Roebuck and put up \$100,000 of his own money as working capital to allay fears of the school's worried trustees. Under his stewardship, the encyclopedia's sales zoomed during the next two decades from \$3,000,000 to \$125 million, netting the university \$25 million in rovalties. Benton was a staunch liberal and a bitter foe of Joe McCarthy in his Senate days (1949-53). An early UNESCO supporter, he ultimately served the organization as Lyndon Johnson's ambassador.

Died. Lauritz Melchior, 82, goldenvoiced Wagnerian tenor of New York's Metropolitan Opera for 24 seasons; of a liver ailment; in Santa Monica, Calif. (see Mustc).

Died. Robert Cushman Murphy. 85, expert on oceanic birds and sea-life conservation; in Stony Brook, Long Island. In 1912 Murphy shipped aboard an Antarctic whaler as assistant navigator, and brought back bird, plant and fish specimens never before seen in the U.S. Among the discoveries of his 61year career were the skeleton of the New Zealand moa, a flightless bird of centuries ago, and the cahow, a sea bird believed to have been extinct since the 17th century. As bird curator at Manhattan's American Museum of Natural History, he sailed on more than a dozen ocean expeditions, wrote nearly 600 articles and ten books (among them, Logbook for Grace, Oceanic Birds of South America), had two mountains and several creatures named after him. including a bird and the Eurymetopus imurphyi, a louse.



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THE LAW

Paying for Schools

Local property taxes are almost universally used in the U.S. to support public schools. The unsurprising result is that areas with high property values is that areas with high property values cledication than do poor areas. First the California Supreme Court and then a number of other courts found that this disparity was a dw. Bul sat week, in admitted fear of what the principle would mean for other public services, the Supreme Court ruled 3-4 that the current property-tax system does pass constitu-

In a case challenging Texas' schoolfinance system, Justice Lewis Powell wrote that "education is not among the rights afforded explicit protection under our Constitution." He further contended that "where wealth is involved the Equal Protection Clause does not require absolute equality or precisely equal advantages." Potter Stewart, who provided the critical fifth vote, explained that the "clause is offended only by laws that are invidiously discriminatory-only by classifications that are wholly arbitrary or capricious." Although all the Justices agreed that the current system is a mess, the majority felt that changes should be made by state legislatures, while Dissenter Thurgood Marshall argued that the court's failure to act was "a retreat from our historic commitment to equality of educational opportunity

The court also departed slightly from the "one man, one vote" rule last week when it allowed two water-control boards, which deal with irrigation of small areas in California and Wyoming, to be elected by votes weighted according to how much land the voter owned. The "one acre, one vote" principle was based on the fact that payment for the water-management costs was also weighted according to the amount of land. As in the property-tax case, the unsuccessful plaintiffs had alleged a violation of the Equal Protection Clause. The effect of the two decisions was to limit the scope of that clause, which activist lawvers had hoped to use to help equalize poor and rich neighborhoods in everything from garbage collection and road maintenance to street lighting and sewer facilities.

Oh Say Can You See

When his new car stalled one night near a mailbox in Queens, N.Y., William Schrager, 30, idled the engine for a while and then started driving slowly. Seeing the suspicious-seeming car with its short, dark-haired driver, two policemen in a cruising patrol car stopped him. A man of his description was being sought in connection with a series of sexual assaults. Schrager showed some identification, but he had no papers to prove his claim that he was an assistant district attorney. The cops decided to take him in.

All that night and into the early morning hours, Schrager was put in station-house lineups; usually the other men were all policemen who were tailer and heavier than he. To his astonishment, two women identified in after they were told to "see if you can pick out the right one." The nightmare grew worse when a Long Island girl was vientified hin as the man who lad mulested her. Next a Brooklyng girl picked him out of another lineup.

It made a lively story for the New York press, for Schrager was, as he claimed, a newly appointed assistant torney, spent 20 years as a policeman. He notes that "police can often put pressure on a witness to clear up their caseload." They can press for a quick identification, fearing that the longer a witness mulls, the more likely he is to have doubts. Often others in the lineup look so little like the suspect that the witnesses see no one else who fits the general description they have already supplied. Finally, human nature tends to turn a tentative identification into an absolute certainty by trial time. As Schrager himself said of the girls who picked him out: "They were so intelligent and so convincing that they almost made me believe I did it

In 1967, Earl Warren's Supreme Court expressed its wariness of lineups by holding that an indicted suspect was entitled to have his lawyer present to prevent at least the obvious inequities. But the Burger Court last year cut into that right by refusing to apply it before the suspect has been indicted. Thus police now often delay formal







WILLIAM SCHRAGER

district attorney of Queens County. Less attention had been paid to the earlier arrest of John Priolo, 45; he was, after all, only a Sanitation Department chauffeur. Like Schrager, he is 5 ft. 4 in. tall with receding dark hair; also like Schrager, he had been identified by several young victims of sexual attacks. Then Steve Hecht, 29, was arrested shortly after allegedly stabbing a 17vear-old girl in the hand. A postman who is also 5 ft. 4 in. with receding dark hair (though 40 lbs. heavier than either Schrager or Priolo), he soon confessed to some of the crimes with which the other two had been charged.

Embarrassed police spoke with amazement of "dead ringers," "twins" and "doubles." In fact, however, the mix-up was merely a reminder of how frequently unreliable police lineups are for the purpose of identification. Only four months before, a Queens teen-ager was misidentified in another rape case. Leonard Gordon, Schrager's defense at 1900 per case.

charges until after the lineup. Last week, as the legal machinery was apparently moving to exonerate both Schrager and Priolo, a New York judge revealed that for nearly a year he had been using a neat double-check system on evewitnesses. In ten cases where identifications constituted virtually the only evidence, Judge Benjamin Altman permitted defense attorneys to seat a look-alike beside the defendant in court. In only two cases did the previous identification hold up. "Asking for a fair and accurate system of identification is often connected with some kind of bleeding-heart thing," says Rob-ert Kasanof of New York's Legal Aid Society, "But if the identification is mistaken, that means the real criminal is still loose. I would think the police would care. I would think the people would care." Adds Schrager, who will eventually get back to his job of prosecuting: "I've learned something about eyewitness identifications.

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Marrakech Local

Directed by ROBERT WISE Screenplay by RICHARD DE ROY

On board a train bound from Marracector to Casablanca, a jaded American fashion model (Lindsay Wagner) meets up with a moody compatriot (Peter Fonda). She thinks he may be carrying a little grass to ease the boredom of the journey; he wants to be left alone to reflect on tribulstions with to come

to reflect on tribulations yet to come.
"Where were you?" asks the model's
travel companion (Estelle Parsons)
when she returns to their compartment after being rebuffed

partment after being rebuffer by Fonda. "Out of my depth," the model replies.

Two People manages to stay out of its depth almost consistently. The Fonda character turns out, after extensive badgering and cagev cross-examination by the model, to be a U.S. Army deserter from Viet Nam who has been on the run for the past few years. He has finally decided to return home and face up to the rather uncertain but certainly unpleasant consequences. For her own part, the model has led a life of similar uncertainty and moral confusion. It is almost axiomatic that the two will fall in love.

Once their love is consummented and they are lazying around Paris, the model starts to examine the wisdom of her newfound lover's resolution to turn himself in. She questions the morality of the war in Viet Nam and argues that he was right in deserting. Most of the model's arguments are forceful enough,

if a little familiar, but the young man never seriously wavers. "Those statements have all been made," he announces emphatically. "I'm tired of running, Deirdre. I want my life back." It is because Deirdre wants part of his life too that all her new-found political indignation becomes the prattling of a spoiled and slightly selfish young woman.

Director Wise has made some excellent movies (The Set-Up, Odds Against Tomorrow) but has become hetter known of late for such otiose blockbusters as The Sound of Music and Star. Two People looks to be his attempt to get to a smaller, more meaningful scale, but he seems to be still out of touch with the most basic kind of emotional reality. Fonda, consistently underkeyed, and Parsons, forever frazzled, contribute what little the movie has to offer. Wagner, who looks about as much like a high-fashion model as a drive-in carhop, remains throughout a stranger to conviction. Jay Cocks

Over the Rainbow

LOST HORIZON
Directed by CHARLES JARROTT
Screenplay by LARRY KRAMER

There is smog in Shangri-La. Stashed on the shelf of the monastery library—that repository of wisdom and enlightenment for a weary world—is a Reader's Digest Condensed Book.

Signs of the times, and proof that things have changed since Frank Capra visited Novelist James Hilton's Oriental paradise in 1937. Pollution has socked in Burbank, where Producer



LIV ULLMANN IN SHANGRI-LA Things have changed.

Ross Hunter (Airport) built the monnatery by redecorating a castle set that had been swallowing up space on the Warner Brothers back lot ever since Camelot. One sometimes wonders how the actors get through their Burt Bacharach—Hal David tunes—the contemporary equivalent, presumably, of the music of the spheres—without the aid of bottled oxyge.

of bottled oxygen.

As for that condensed book, whether it is a designer's prank or decoration and the state of the stat

As in the original, Hero Hugh Conway (Peter Finch) is a sort of nonpar-



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CINEMA

tisan lobbyist for peace who is persuaded to abandon his political pursuits in the outside world and become the Grand Kleagle of Shangri-La. There he will receive the victims of international holocaust with warmth and tolerance. That the world will be consumed by greed and violence seems an odd notion for such a soggy fantasy to be advancing; that the solution to the problem is, forget it, fix it later, is not. What does it matter if the world blows up. after all, if we have the happy valley, Methuselah-like longevity, and Burt Bacharach and the Reader's Digest to teach us the better way?

Director Jarrott, a specialist in mummified "pressige" pictures like Mary, Queen of Scots, must have taken on more than a casual look at Capra's original excursion. The opening of his original excursion. The opening of his original excursion. The choreography by Hermes Pan contains at least one number—a ballet by a herd of brawny natives swathed in salmon-colored foincloths and swirfing matching scarves—that could stand for opening the property caprage.

The cast is large and largely helpless. Finch, a professional to the quick, has the decency not to look embarrassed, even when singing knock-kneed Bacharach-David soliloquies with lines like "Have I found Shangri-La/ Or has Shangri-La found me?" Liv Ullmann. practically impacted in makeup, smiles are well with a few for a perps songand-dance number, kind of a Donald O'Connor comic turn, by Bobby Van, who is most engaging as a show-biz ham, Sall y Kellerman plays a neurotic Newweek correspondent. Also on hand are John Gilegud. George Kennedy, Michael York, Olivia Hussey, James Shige tand, as the dying High Lama, Charles Boyer, of all people. It is a long way from the Casbah.

Fatuous and tasteless as Lon Horizon may be, it is at least without shame. Its vulgarity is all out front, which makes it preferable to such exercises in pretentiousness as Man of La Mancha and Fiddler on the Roof, That Lost Horizon and those high-minded embalming jobs represent the current parameters of the American movie musical, a form once so truly elegant. brassy and vital, is a matter for deep regret.

Whitewash

TOM SAWYER
Directed by DON TAYLOR
Screenplay by ROBERT B. SHERMAN
and RICHARD M. SHERMAN

"You blink a tear and the boy is gone," moans the sound-track chorus as the stern-wheeler chunks off down-river. The boy will be back in a couple of weeks—he's just taking a vacation with



Flattening the strong stuff.

Judge Thatcher and Becky—but the kind of minds who find it natural and necessary to turn *Tom Sawyer* into a musical cannot be expected to resist topping their concoction with a thick glop of Reddi-wip sentiment.

The entire film is an exercise in false nostalgia, the good life of a Missouri River town in the 1840s being something modern audiences don't really

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know anything about without they have read a book by the name of The Adventures of Tom Sawyer. But, as Mark Twain also said, "that ain't no matter." What is the matter is that the good, strong stuff of the novel-Injun Joe's mysteriously sinister nature, the murder in the graveyard, Becky and Tom lost in the cave, even Huckleberry Finn's subversive restlessness-is truncated and flattened. The idea seems to be to avoid offending those modern-day Aunt Pollys and Widder Douglases who think, despite such recent good examples as The Railway Children and Sounder, that the term "family entertainment" can only be defined as a synonym for blandness

The scenarists, the Sherman brothers, are the songwriting team whose dwarf-sized talents were nurtured in the Disney forest (Mary Poppins, Beldknoh, and Broomsticks). They have cleared away plenty of room for lyrical reflections on such matters as existence ("Man's gotta be what he's born to be') and mortality ("Soone or later, just like "They even emply Tom's whitewash pot of its humor and fill it with one of their characteristically neologistic songs, Grafification—which is not exactly supercalificativenty plants of the song t

Tom is played by a red-haired, freckle-faced 12-year-old humanoid named Johnnie Whitaker, on leave from his true calling, which is shilling for a

line of kid's clothes. Jeff East plays Huck like an old-fashioned fraternity boy dressed up for the Sadie Hawkins Day dance in Al Capp's Deparkh. Warren Oates as Muff Potter and Celeste Holm as Aunt Polly struggle against the killing banality of Taylor's direction, but only Jodie Foster, as Becky, the structure of the property of th

Quick Cuts

FEAR IS THE KEY. In the prologue to this foolish thriller, Barry Newman loses his wife, his child and his closest friend. During the first minutes of the film proper, he shoots up some cops and abducts Suzy Kendall, who just happens to be sitting around a Louisiana courtroom, a stroke of luck about as likely as finding Jean Shrimpton whittling in front of some general store. Stealing a convenient Gran Torino, he then sets off over back roads and along the edges of levees, pursuing a band of international heavies while at the same time being pursued by the state police, who mistake him, understandably, for a menace to society. "I hate you so much it hurts," Suzv spits at Newman, struggling to summon an expression of pain to her ravishing countenance. Newman, looking carefully scruffy, like a Steiff animal mangled in the manufacturing, survives this as well as other abuse. The

denouement finds him locked in deadly psychological combat with the bad guys in a bathyspher at the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico. Although Newman eventually sweats out crucial information from the suffocating villains, the ending might still be called unhappy: he resurfaces.

THE CRAZIES is the latest effort of George A. Romero, director of Night of the Living Dead. That ghoulish little saga of resurrected flesh-eaters stalking western Pennsylvania has been horrifying eager audiences at midnight shows for two years now; it even received a special screening at the Mu-seum of Modern Art. Romero operates out of Pittsburgh, making his films on the cheap. Rather like Skinflick Impresario Russ Meyer, Romero edits his scenes into short blurts, which gives them a certain spurious energy. His scripts, which hover dangerously close to illiteracy, contain outrageously pedestrian dialogue, mostly shouted. ("Get Dr. Brookmyre a gas mask!") The plot of The Crazies is a graft off The Andromeda Strain, wherein a virus that the Government has perfected for germ warfare somehow escapes and drives the citizens of Evans City, Pa., out of their gourds. The performances, mostly by amateurs, with a sprinkling of peripheral professionals, suggest that Pittsburgh is no hotbed of undiscovered



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Troubled Dream

Shortly after acquiring Saturday Review in July 1971. Publishing Entrepreneurs Nicolas Charney and John Verons unveiled a starting plan for revamping the amiable middlerbow week-julio four special-interest monthless by into four special-interest monthless had established at Psychology Today. Charney and Veronis also inaugurated a cornucopia of Saturday Review spin-tod, including book publishing, a book club and the sale of records and assort-cell cultural artifacts. At one point they calculated a control of the sale of records and assort-cell cultural artifacts. At one point they have been controlled to the control of the sale of the



enough money for several months. There is a squeeze, and orders are to control costs very tightly. There is an aggressive desire to form a partnership with a strong company, preferably a publishing company, and snatch this thing out of the jaws of failure."

What has gone wrong? The current trouble is at least in part attributable to the failure of an expensive 17 million-piece promotional mailing to boost circulation that went out just after Christmans. The post office. SfP people charged, ruined the campaign by delaying or not said to be considered to the control of the c







THE FOUR MONTHLIES

Expansion, fruitcake and a search for new money.

zine-subscription list and to sell these not ex-

VEDONIS & CHARNEY

customers a variety of products. In stark contrast to this expansive dream, Saturday Review Industries has had to struggle to remain solvent. Backers have thus far plowed about \$17 million into the privately held company. and more capital is now needed if the magazines and other divisions are to continue in their present form. SR Executive Editor Ronald P. Kriss says that there is a "cash-flow crisis." It is the second such crunch since last summer. Executive Committee Chairman Frederick S. Wyle, who represents the investors behind Veronis and Charney, confirmed last week that more funds are needed but denied the spate of rumors that one or more of the monthlies are about to fold. As part of a refinancing last fall, said Wyle, "we had planned to look for more money later. We've moved the plan forward."

One of the company's principal backers is Pioneer Lands Corp. Last week a spokesman for the venture capital partnership said: "They have not even delivered." Thus the cash influx from the promotion was far below expectations. Approximately 1% of those who received the mailing have responded, and, given the cost of directmail advertising, SR in the end will have paid up to \$25 for each \$16 subscription obtained.

But Saturday Review's problems can hardly be explained away by a single botched promotion. Some observers think that the change in January 1972 from a weekly format to four different monthly magazines-covering science, the arts, education and the society-was a disaster. "Advertisers don't know if it's a weekly or a monthly," said Norman Cousins, SR's former owner and editor (and hardly an impartial critic). Cousins split with Charney and Veronis rather than fall in with their plans. He formed his own new magazine, World, which attracted some readers who otherwise would have stayed with SR.

Potential subscribers to SR have been faced with a dizzying choice of subscription deals for one or more of the

magazines. In pushing four monthlies, SR lost the preferential treatment that the postal service gives to weeklies, and the slower service has meant late deliveries. Readers who take all four 3R three issues on the same day, Few newstand dealers have displayed all four magazines for the period of a month, as the publishers had hoped; either out of habit or simple incomprehension, the sunday Review when the next arrives the following week.

Circulation ranges from a low of 60,000, for sharing Review of the Society, to a high of 750,000, for sharing A Review of Socience, All four magazines are below the acceptance of the Socience All four magazines are below the acceptance of the Society of the Soc

Editorially, the new magazines have not caught fire. Many of the articles and reviews are solid but predictable-a serious handicap for publications seeking to establish a sharp new identity. Each monthly runs the inherent danger of telling the specialist less than he wants to know about a subject like science -while overloading the general reader. Indeed, the most recent Saturday Review promotional ads have begun to stress the "family" of magazines rather than the different areas covered by each. Such a roundabout return to the general-interest weekly approach would be an ironic and expensive circle for the Charney-Veronis venture-if in fact the journey is to last that long.

Subpoenas (Contd.)

The protracted dispute between journalists and Government officials over the protection of confidential sources and unpublished material has vielded few victories for the newsmen. Last week, however, the press won a key battle in Washington, D.C.'s Federal District Court. The case grew out of civil litigation between the Democratic National Committee and the Committee for the Re-Election of the President over the Watergate bugging incident. The Republican side got subpoenas covering ten reporters and executives of the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Washington Star-News and TIME. Rather than surrender confidential files, notebooks and tapes, the publications resisted (TIME, March 12). But Judge Charles Richey quashed the subpoenas on the grounds that they violated the newsmen's rights under the First Amendment, "This court cannot blind itself," he said, "to the possible chilling effect the enforcement of these subpoenas would have on the press and the public."

Riches from Russia

One of the legends of modern art -its El Dorado, both in riches and in accessibility-belongs to the U.S.S.R. It is the stupendous collection of early French modernist painting amassed on trips to Paris by two Russian millionaires: Sergei Schuhkin and his younger friend Ivan Morosov. After the revolution. Schuhkin fled to Paris, where, stripped of his capital and without his collection, he survived until 1937. Morosov died in 1921 in Carlsbad.

The two exiles' Cézannes, Picassos, Matisses. Gaugins and Van Goehs -356 paintings in all-were appropriated by the state and divided between the Pushkin Museum in Moscow and the Hermitage in Leningrad. The fortunes of these unrivaled hoards have fluctuated with politics. Stalin had them banished to the cellars as decadent Western formalism. After 1954, the collections were slowly reinstated, and now the Soviet Union has begun to use them as a cautiously played trump in the diplomatic game of cultural exchange.

Convictions. Last year, a group of more than 80 impressionist and postimpressionist works from the Hermitage and Pushkin collections traveled to Holland's Kroller-Muller Museum, On April 2 a smaller version of that show with a few additions-41 paintings in all -opens at the National Gallery in Washington, D.C., before going to New York's M. Knoedler & Co., Inc. in May It is an event not only for the National Gallery but also for Knoedler's, whose chairman, Occidental Petroleum's Armand Hammer (TIME, Jan. 29) was instrumental in persuading the Soviet government to show these spectacular works in the U.S.

The exhibition spans 50 years of

French art, from an early Monet, Lady in the Garden, Sainte-Adresse, 1867, to a superbly rigorous and almost abstract design of what appears to be architectural motifs-pillars, blocks, steps -painted by Fernand Léger: Composition, 1918 (see color). To look at the stately procession of now-certified masterworks that falls between is to realize how inquisitive and catholic a taste Schuhkin had. This pudgy, stuttering Moscow importer held passionate convictions about the value of the "new school of Paris, and backed them with an enthusiasm shared by no other collectors of his time except the Steins. Morosov's tastes were slightly more conservative. He had 18 Cézannes, no fewer than five of which are in the present show, but he balked at Cubism. Schuhkin, however, absorbed it all, from the primitive and enchanted jungles of Henri Rousseau to the most difficult early cubist Picassos, from the bustling impressionist streetscapes of Pissarro to the dense, darkly resonant

and sinister vision with which Gauguin. in Tahiti, could invest even a subject like Still-Life with Fruit, 1888

The glory of the show is, however, its early Matisses from the Schuhkin collection. Almost from the day the two men met (in 1906, in Paris), Schuhkin's appetite for Matisse's pictures was ravenous. Over the next seven years he bought at least 37 of them. It is still the best Matisse collection that exists, partly because it embodies the zeal with which, around 1909, this greatest of all modern French artists applied himself to the issue of large-scale, "decorative" figure compositions. Matisse's fauve years, with their hot drumfire of broken, dissonant color, were behind him. Now he was engaged in calming his art,

with the exuberance of dolphins, and are duly stabilized by the squat, familiar forms of coffeepot and flask. "Our only object is wholeness." Matisse declared. "We must learn, perhaps relearn. to express ourselves by means of line. Plastic art will inspire the most direct emotion possible by the simplest of means." And once art gained that absolute concreteness of sensation, it could become the "subject" for other art, just like a bowl or a figure.

Matisse's still lifes were populated by his own sculptures, and he painted pictures of his own paintings. So with Nasturtiums and 'The Dance' I. 1912; the figures dancing in a ring in the background are actually one of the muralsize canvases Schuhkin commissioned from Matisse in 1909 to decorate the stairwell of his house in Moscow, the gloomy, florid Troubetzkoi Palace. Matisse's frank acceptance of art





PORTRAITS OF SERGEI SCHUHKIN (BY MATISSE) & IVAN MOROSOV Passionate convictions and an enthusiastic, catholic taste.

endowing it with a magisterial breadth of form and outline, a simplicity of hue and an archaic, pre-classical subject matter. His Nymph and Satyr, 1909, belongs much more to the world of Hesiod than to the Renaissance vision of antiquity. Three colors: pink for the skin, blue for the strip of lake and green for the fields and hills. Two figures: the nymph tripped and falling, the satyr reaching down to seize her. It is the most basic of schemes, but the subtleties of expression it discloses are almost inexhaustible: how the satyr's muscular determination, for instance, is summed up in a single inflection of drawing, the grasping hands given a shade more density than the rest of his body: or how the falling curve of the nymph's back and arm, diving out of the frame, is also a rising arch that offers itself to the pursuer. One line becomes an epigram of flight and surrender.

This sense of primitive energy permeated all Matisse's work, even a still life like The Blue Cloth, 1909; the whorls and cusps of the fabric, ultramarine laid into azure, twist and leap as art's subject was most prophetic. But the difference between Matisse's contemplation of his own works and the arid feedback one gets in so much art today is enormous. It is a matter of sensual wholeness. The blue of the Dance invades the painted room. drenching its space in an oceanic fullness of hue. In it, the hot pink of the chair back and table legs and vase glows with preternatural intensity. Color for Matisse was not a property of objects. It was the stuff of which they were made. And space itself was less a describable structure-which it was for Picasso or Braque-than a color-filled void in which the eye immersed itself. Years later. Matisse summed up the difference in one mild and cryptic phrase. "A man looking for a plane with a searchlight," he observed, "does not explore the vastness of the sky in the same way as the aviator." Robert Hughes

Henri Matisse:





Paul Gauguin: "Still Life with Fruit, à Mon Ami, Laval," 1888





Henri Matisse: Nymph ana Saiyr, 1909







Fernand Léger: "Composition," 1918

THE THEATER

Love on Asphalt

SEESAW Written,

Written, Directed and Choreographed by MICHAEL BENNETT Music by CY COLEMAN Lyrics by DOROTHY FIELDS

Broadway would rather rely on a rellex than a new idea any time. The trouble is that some of these release are as unreliable as they are flexs are as unreliable as they are flex is the assumption that any hit play of the past can be transformed into a successful musical. The process goes like this: chop the origination of the process goes like this: chop the origination of the process goes and dances, and whire everything together at the pace of a Waring blender. The resulting conceined handly eludes taste, flavor or ton blandly eludes taste, flavor or

This is more or less what has happened to the 1958 hit *Two for the Seesaw*—except that the blender breaks down from time to time. The hero, Jerry Ryan, is a WASP

lawyer on separation leave from 1) Omaha and 2) his wife. Ken Howard, who plays this role, bears an uncanny physical resemblance to New York Mayor John Vitet Lindsay. The herone, Gittel Mosca (Michele Lee), is an artsy Jewish girl on the lam from The Omaha, which was the service of the party from t

with sensuality.

Over this almost wistful tale of bittersweet love is superimposed the geometric grid lines of New York, the monolithic city, the steel-and-glass giant, Film projections flash on high-rise panel backdrops and form skyscraper spectaculars. At their shadowy base laps the treacherous asphalt tide of the urban jungle. This translates into dance numbers with the slashing tempi of switchblades, though none are shown or used. Hookers, casual muggings and cops as cynical as the wink of an eye breeze across the stage, less in menace than in roguish mockery. Never mind if any of this is strictly true; it matches the urban mythos of the moment, and provides the musical comedy brass to go with the plot's violins.

Granted that the show is an entertainment hybrid. Writer-Director-Choreographer Michael Bennett is unstinting in his professionalism. Aided by Grover Dale, Bob Avian and Tommy Tune, Bennett's dances have a carnal thrust that evokes aspects of both the play and work life of the city. One balloon-saturated number featuring the elongatedly energetic 6-ft. 6-in. Tommy Tune is a bit like meeting E.E. Cummings' mythical "goad-footed bal-



HOWARD & LEE IN "SEESAW" Brass and violins.

loonMan' in Central Park in the spring. Cy Coleman's music is aniably melodic and Dorothy Fields' lyrics ingratatingly intelligent, though the score never soars toward the memorable. Strengths, the spring the score of the strengths, the strengths, the sheer likability of Michele Lee and Ken Howard is infectious. Site of the is a warm, supple spring of femilishity, he is a tongue-tied Adam trying to inwent a word for love. A playeoer ends up half wishing that the pair could wang part of the spring of the strength of the spring of the ground of marriage. ** *!E. Koleman of the spring of the s



JIM MILTON IN "DR. HERO"

Babbling Dervish

DR. HERO by ISRAEL HOROVITZ

Imagine life as a sneaker-shod Dionysian ballet, reeling from the Marx Brothers to Samuel Beckett, from Madison Avenue to the groves of academe, from the incontinence of diaper days to the impotence of a palsied hand of poker in an old folks' death house. That will give you some brief notion of Dr. Hero. Yes, the central figure is our old friend and sometime bore. Everyman: but dismiss your initial, legitimate worries. This Everyman is no gullible Candide looking for the best of all possible worlds, no dour Diogenes straining for a glimpse of an honest man by lamplight. This guy is as slyly glib as a carnival barker, as horny as Portnoy, as resilient as a trampoline. Yet he knows Shakespeare's prophecy for Everyman:

We owe God a death Playwright Israel Horovitz (The Indian Wants the Bronx, Line, Acrobats) is prolific, ebullient, agile and tenacious, He is a stage animal who has not yet exercised his full territorial imperative. One of Horovitz's problems is that his characters are a shade too volatile and voluble-a playgoer cannot easily enter the heart of a babbling dervish. Another Horovitz problem: a sustained narrative line. He tends to interrupt one story in order to tell another. In Dr. Hero, he is somewhat luckier, since the chronicle is dictated by nature-birth. adolescence, love, marriage, a job, old

age, death.

The concept is not new, but Horovitz handles each episode with ironic and ribald good humor and a wryly understated sense of mortality. Hero (that's his name) is not shy about wanting to be the greatest man on earth.

He takes all the lumps of an antihero, but with a redeeming gallantry devoid of self-pity. Deftly played by Jim Milton, Hero acts like a jaunty M.C. in the cabaret of his life.

The play is highly exhilarating. with two excruciatingly funny sequences. In one of them, Hero cons a board of professors into giving him his doctorate after an absurd display of bogus scholarship. One dotty, dozing old Dickensian expert confuses every fifth or sixth line of dialogue with the title of a Dickens novel, which is fairly hilarious all by itself. Another laugh-bulging scene is a Madison Avenue groupthink probe, complete with gestures à la charades, as to why a cleaning company's detergent spray produces mud when a housewife uses it.

The three-woman, four-man cast supporting Milton is delightful and skillful. While it is lofty of Horovitz to call *Dr. Hero* "a tragic farce," it is only just to call it an effervescently amusing show. **T.E.K.



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MELCHIOR CONDUCTING (1972)





The Magnificent Giant

"He was a great natural performer, something on the scale of Niagara Falls," That assessment of Tenor Lauritz Melchior by Metropolitan Opera Assistant Manager Francis Robinson is hardly hyperbole. When he died last week two days before his 83rd birthday, Melchior's gargantuan talents and zest for life were firmly established in opera's hagiography.

Standing 6 ft. 4 in., weighing 270 lbs., Melchior was oversize in every way. Soprano Mariorie Lawrence tells of the time when she and Melchior both lived at New York's Ansonia Hotel and she saw him wearing his bathrobe in the corridor. One of the hotel staff explained that "there was no bathtub in the hotel that could hold him, so Lauritz was on his way to the roof-where there was a swimming pool." His talent was just as massive.

High jinks and high Cs reigned supreme throughout the operatic career of the Danish-born heldentenor (heroic tenor). For 24 seasons (1926-50) at the Met, it was impossible to imagine Wagner without "the Great Dane." He sang in more than 1,000 Wagnerian performances-more than three times the total of any other singer-with no hint of diminution of the robust tenor that could swoop from a splendorous high to a deep, resonant low

Judged by many to be the world's greatest dramatic tenor, Melchior actually began his career as a baritone. For four years he labored without distinction. Then a colleague observed that he was "not a baritone, but a tenor with a lid on." Melchior gradually made the switch, but he had to work another decade developing his technique as a tenor.

Temperamental. Still fame cluded him. All told, Melchior sang in Europe for 20 years before he got his big break: a matinee performance of Tannhäuser at the Met in 1926. Most of the critics' reviews-and rayes-went to U.S.-born Soprano Marion Talley, who made her debut in the evening. "She lasted five years," according to the Met's Robinson. Melchior's day finally came in 1929 during his first performance in Tristan at the Met. After that Melchior reigned as opera's supreme heldentenor For a quarter-century he was in con-

stant demand in the world's great opera halls, sharing the stage with such stellar Wagnerian sopranos as Kirsten Flagstad, Frida Leider, Maria Müller and Helen Traubel. Despite his rigorous schedule, Melchior never canceled a performance, something of a landmark for temperamental opera stars. Once while he was in Götterdämmerune he developed a swollen polyp that choked him; he found that by holding his head to one side he could sing-and sing he did for three hours.

With his great talent, he displayed a cavalier attitude toward the mundane aspects of his work, which sometimes invited criticism. He scorned rehearsals, frequently played hooky and provoked one conductor to waspishly observe that, if nothing else, one could depend on Melchior to make the same mistakes. While that judgment was harsh, it is true that during one of his umpteen performances of Tristan. Melchior fell asleep onstage, waking only when the mighty Flagstad fell over him at the conclusion of the Liebestod. But his dedication to his art was such that when he fractured his big toe during a performance of Die Walküre at the Met. he managed to hold his note for the full count and complete the show

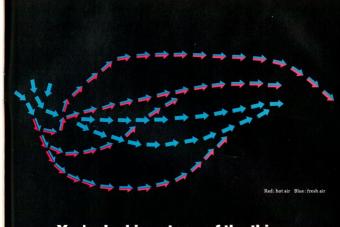
Pride. Life offstage was no less strenuous. Melchior consumed mammoth meals, washed down by heroic quantities of aquavit and Danish beer. He traveled widely and was an enthusiastic big-game hunter. (He liked to wear the skin of a deer he had bagged as his costume in Siegfried.) He took great joy in entertaining friends with his wife "Kleinchen" during festive holidays like Christmas, when he unabashedly decked himself out as a jolly Santa Claus

For all his jovial nature, Melchior had his share of pride. He departed from the Met in 1950 after General Manager Rudolf Bing approached lesser singers first with new contracts. Melchior threatened to withdraw unless his agreement was renewed immediately; Bing, notoriously unsympathetic to any ultimatum but his own, let him go.

Undaunted. Melchior moved to Hollywood and embarked on a heavy schedule of successful cross-country concert dates. In the lulls, he appeared in movies and revived his recording career, which spanned four decades and earned him a fortune

His energy seemed illimitable. In his last years. Melchior continued to hunt big game in Africa, served as international president of the Danish Royal Guard, and last fall conducted the orchestra at the San Francisco Opera's 50th anniversary concert. He grew as deaf as Beethoven, but his passion for music was not impaired, nor his concern. A sizable portion of his time was devoted to administering the Heldentenor Foundation, which he established in 1968 to encourage new talent in an

For some, the name of Melchior will always have a Wagnerian ring. Others will remember him singing The Star-Spangled Banner on opening day of baseball season-another of his passions-at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles. But for most of the world, Lauritz Melchior will simply remain the grandest heldentenor in memory-a magnificent giant with a golden voice.



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EDUCATION

Crime Wave on Campus

Officials at the University of California at Santa Cruz last week decided to award Alice Liu and Rosalind Thorpe their degrees posthumously at graduation ceremonies in June. Both students were murdered and their bodies dismembered last month, apparently after being picked up while thick hikchiking between the campus and their apartments.

That announcement was a grisly, if extreme reminder that on many campuses the biggest problem today is crime—not student demonstrations or vandalism, but assaults, armed robberies and rapes. Such incidents have in-

the University of Illinois at Champaign the value of stolen property has soared remarkably from less than \$50,000 three years ago to more than \$200,000 last year.

While rising student affluence may have made therft more lucrative, campus police blame the increase in inclents on the off-campus drug culture and more open dormitories on campus. Says Police Chief Robert Tons of Harvard. 'A great deal is due to desperate people"—iecengares who are paying for their habits. Moreover, the greater important of the companies of th

FIRE CONCY
POLICE

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA CAMPUS POLICEMEN MANNING EMERGENCY PHONE The problem is not demonstrations but muggings.

creased on campuses across the country by 50% in two years, according to John W. Powell, executive secretary of the International Association of College and University Security Directors. Even the 10 ft. brick walls of Harvard Yard have been insufficient to prevent a wave of thefts and assaults. Last fall, for example, a gang of seven Cambridge vouths kicked and beat Freshman Philippe Bennett in the yard, then assaulted two more students-all within 100 yds. of the university police station. During one recent two-week period. Harvard police recorded 42 burglaries of student rooms

Other schools report similar crime waves. At Boston's Tufts, some 250 thefts of stereos, radios, wallets, type-writers, jewelry and clothes have been reported so far this year—already well over the 203 reported in the 1971-72 academic year. At Purdue University, thefts have jumped from 300 cases reported in 1965 to 922 last year, and at

Security Director Paul Doebel of the University of Illinois: "We encounter a great deal of naiveté about security among students, as well as hostility at any mention of tighter controls." At Northern Illinois University, a security officer was recently scheduled to discuss the crime problem at a dorm-but no plains Harvard Vice President Stephen Illi: "Students coud cut crime by 90% if they would lock their doors and be more suspicious."

Tighter security does seem to be the best solution. At U.C.L.A. the campus security, force was beefed up from 30 to 48 men over the last year, and reported crime dropped by 30%. At Berkeley, crime plummeted after officials improved campus lighting, hired additional police and sent students a memorandum warning: "Don't hickur-flew. — Fernale students a memorandum carry a shrill whistle. — Don't go alone at night—traveling in twos is

better, in a group best." Thus the best way to avoid becoming a campus crime victim is to adopt strategies that have become all too familiar to residents of large cities.

The Ph.D. Glut

In recent years, universities have been gradualing far more students with doctorates—a record \$2,000 last year—than there are jobs for them. Now a task force has reported to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare not only that there is a glut of degree holders, particularly in the humanities and social sciences, but that their overall quality has declined.

At work is a peculiar Gresham's law (bad drives out good) that was inadvertently set in motion in 1968 by the Federal Government's decision to cut research grants and fellowships. It caused prestigious universities, which already were caught in a budget squeeze, to reduce graduate enrollments by 8%. But many public schools of lower quality had only recently founded graduate programs—largely for reasons of status, not need, "To ensure their place in the academic sun," the task force said, such schools obtained more state funds and boosted their enrollments by a total of 10%. Moreover, since these inferior schools primarily turn out research scholars in overcrowded fields, the report forecast that the job market will become even tighter and that better universities will cut back their Ph.D. programs even further.

The task force, headed by Frank Newman, director of university relations at Stanford, also found that federal policy has done nothing to redirect graduate education to where the jobs are. For example, there is an oversupply of Ph.D.s in education, anthropology and history but a shortage in the health professions. The group urged that the Government play on students' self-interest to accomplish reform by distributing fellowships "directly to students on the basis of intellectual and creative promise," rather than channeling them through professions or schools. That would enable the students to "vote with their feet" for programs of proven excellence and presumably for fields

where the most jobs are available. To a limited extent, graduate programs are already being overhauled. Last summer South Dakota State University dropped doctoral programs in agricultural economics, chemistry, entomology and plant pathology because they were drawing few students. For similar reasons, the six state colleges and universities in Kansas are considering eliminating 63 graduate programs. And in New York, a commission has recommended that the board of regents abolish all doctoral programs that fail to meet "standards of high quality and need." Adoption of the Newman proposals would accelerate the trend toward reform-and make it nationwide.

SOME see it as a new Reformation, straining to meet its Luther at a yet undiscovered cathedral door. Some hail it as an evolutionary crisis, with the cells of the old humanity fairly bursting to reassemble into some more spiritual new being. To others it may be a more prosaic phenomenon, the inevitable swing of the pendulum, the return to some for-

gotten truths-or to dangerous superstitions

By whatever name, there is an impending sense of change in the world of ideas. The reigning wisdom that informed and compelled the past few decades is under attack-or, at the very least, under cross-examination. That wisdom has been variously called liberalism, rationalism, scientism; concepts certainly not identical but related. But now man's confidence in his power to control his world is at a low ebb. Technology is seen as a dangerous ally, and progress is suspect. Even the evolutionists share this unease; their hope lies not in man as he is but in some mutant superman

One of the most critical disturbances is the threat to an old and honored dichotomy. In the theocentric world of the Middle Ages, man lived in a

holistic universe, with heaven above and earth below embraced in one divine economy. But the aggressive humanism of the Renaiseven abjured their own expertise) because their solutions have proved less certain than advertised, or because they have seemed to sacrifice the whole man to one of his parts. Optimism had bred a false enthusiasm that this method or that system was somehow the answer. Now some of the growing skepticism questions whether any system can ever fully surmount the recalcitrance and perversity of man

The current of ideological contestation runs through every field of thought, though it takes one turn here, another there. These alternative views are not necessarily new. They may be old familiar thoughts to mankind: they may be second thoughts to any given generation. In successive issues, beginning this week, the editors of TIME will examine some of the second thoughts that seem to be occurring in four critical areas-behavior, religion, education and science.

This week our Behavior section examines some challenges to the ruling doctrines of the Freudians and behaviorists. It takes a look at the inherent qualities of man as seen by certain anthropologists and at some pessimistic views about the limits of human engineering

One stream of yearning apparent among the quesning thinkers of the '70s is spiritual, and TIME's Religion section next week will examine new developments in religious thought. Some of the spiritually hungry are feeding on a resurgence of the externally supplied cer-

Second Thoughts About Man

sance and the mechanistic visions of the scientific revolution shattered that unified cosmos For more than three centuries, Western civilization has lived instead in a split-level universe

conceived by the French philosopher René Descartes. A religious man, but also a rationalist. Descartes contended that man could demonstrate truth only about a world he could measure. The world of spirit was bevond such measurement, a matter of faith and intuition, not truth. Descartes became a self-fulfilling prophet. The spiritual world was left to philosophers and divines, many of whom shared the Cartesian bias that theirs was an ephemeral discipline. The physical world became the domain of Western science, though man sometimes seemed less the master of that world than its mechanic

Now, with a sense that materialism is bankrupt, many men are challenging the dualistic vision. One reason for their challenge may be the new concern for ecology. which affirms John Donne's precept that the death of any life diminishes all. Another may be the lingering vision from the moon of spaceship earth. The counterculture concept of a "new consciousness" is often gut emotion, a kind of pantheism that recalls the Romanticism of the 19th century

But there is also a difference between today's resurgent cosmological sense and the confident breadth of the romantic vision. At the heart of the ferment of the 70s is a deep, even humble perception that man and his universe are more complex than he recently thought. Thus experts are under fire (some, self-critically, have

tainties of fundamentalism. Others are seeking internal spiritual experience in Western pentecostalism, or in the unfamiliar world of Eastern mysticism.

The Education section, in its turn, will consider the premise that equal opportunity to go to good schools will make Americans equal in later life. It will review the controversy over genetic differences, especially as they affect IOs, discuss the revival of interest in vocational training and examine the continuing "stop-out" phenomenon among college students

Finally, the Science section will examine the growing public indifference-even hostility-to technological ievements. The story will trace the mysterious course that nure science seems to be taking and reflect the realization of some scientists themselves that they have

fewer answers than they once believed.

None of these ideas are as yet majority views in the Western world, and they may never be. They may provoke nothing more than bitter and fruitless confrontation, sundering consensus and paralyzing productive thought. Their critique of progress and action could well lead to a new quietism, a readiness to accept things as they are rather than to work for things as they might be. In a more hopeful vein, the interaction of the alternate views with prevailing notions may prove to be a beneficial force, leading to a re-examination and refinement of basic ideas about man and society. The ideal of progress may not, after all, be a vain one if it is based on the emerging conception of man that, if more complex, is also more realistic than the view that has been held for so long. The first report on that conception begins on the opposite page.

The Rediscovery of Human Nature

"I believe that the day has come when we can combine sensory deprivation with drugs, hypnosis and astute manipulation of reward and punishment to gain absolute control over an individual's behavior."

—James V. McConnell

A BEHAVIORIST speaking In the past four decdack the heady belief has grown that people can
be molded by simply deciding what they should be and then mainpulating their behavior, as though the world were a laboratory
and man a rat or a pigson. No one has done more to advance the
notion than BF. Skinner, Harvard spexhology proteosy and author of the bestselling Beyond Freedom and Dignity (TIME COVER,
EQ. 20. 1971). Those who claim to leave man "free," Skinner beieves, are merely abandoming him to uncontrolled forces in his environment. 10 Skinner, John van behavior. "So melting going on
inside the individuals states of mind, feelings, purposes, expectancies"—all these, Skinner insists, are no more than faciliers.

Freudanism, the other dogma of the era, is very much concerned with what is going on inside the individual. To Freud, man was, in fact, buffered about by internal, unconscious drives. These frequently caused neuroes, which, to be sure, could be alleviated by psychoanalysis. Repressed sexuality was a major problem in Freud's day, and he was not particularly concerned with other concepts of neurosis. like the feeling of meaninglessness that is so prevalent today." I have always confined myself to the ground floor and basement of the edifice called man," Freud once wrote to a friend. As for religion. Freud put it in "the cat-

egory of the neurosis of mankind.

The psychoanalysts and the behaviorists still man the academy. For all their differences, what do they have in common? They share a reductive, limited view of man, according to the humanistic psychologists working today, who consider themselves a "third force" knocking at the academy gates. In sociology and anthropology, other challenges are being made to long-held beliefs. The challenges add up to a new regard for human intractional translation of the properties of the challenges and the sense of the properties of continually. How as a "human nature" are not susceptible to entificially known as "human nature" are not susceptible to entifically known as "human nature" are not susceptible to entificately known as "human nature" are not susceptible to entificate the susceptible of the properties of the susceptible to entime the susceptible to the properties of the susceptible to the susceptible

The best-known humanistic psychoanalyst is Rollo May, Alhough May feels that psychology owes a debt to Freud for his emphasis on the "irrational, repressed, hostile and unacceptable urges" of a man's past, he also believes that Freud's approach leaves out much that is most human. At the same time, May were the surface of the surface discovered," says May, With this rediscovery, he hopes, will come a me emphasis on love, creativity, musis and all the other qual-

itative, introspective experiences.

There are among the experiences stressed in the "humanpotential novement" (TIME, Nov. 9) 1970, which includes Esslean and other growth centers. But, writes May in his new book. Power and Innocence, "the human-potential novement has fallen heir to the form of innocence prevalent in America, namely that we grow loward greater and greater moral perfection." Evil is present in everyone, along with good, May insists, and one should grow toward greater sensity tive both.

mone is a uppin a sy. May, who believes: "that when we develop a society which trains as fightly, well all be in fine shape." He does not agree that "it is society's fault that we are what we are." For one thing, there will always be strong individuals who will step forth from 'the conditioned mass." Just as will as distinguishing characteristic of human being, so too is the capacity to the condition of the condition of the condition of the relationship to society. May believes, a new ethic is needed for our age—"an ethic of intention, based on the assumption that

each man is responsible for the effects of his own actions." In humanistic psychology, as well as in much contemporary psychoanalysis, there is a new sense that man can become a more active force in shaping his life. Frend, with his emphasis on man's being driven by his unconscious, tended to undercut the notion can be truly called the unknown and neglected factor in modern psychology, psychotherapy and education." San Francisco Psychoanalyst Allen Wheelis agrees. "Knowledgeable moderns put their back to the couch, and in so doing may fail to put their shoulders to the whee!" But this should change. Wheelis talks about the destrability of the couch and the couch and

Freedom to or for what? In the opinion of Viennese Psychiatrist Viktor Frankl, a man's "will to meaning" is more basic than the Freudian will to pleasure. To ignore his concern with



MEASURING BRAIN-IMPULSE FEEDBACK IN LOS ANGELES

value is to fail to do justice to "the humanness of man." As Freudian analysis aims to liberate the mature sexual and aggressive drives, so Frank'l's treatment (called logotherapy) seeks to free man's spiritual unconscious so that he can realize his innate need to find meaning in life.

A method of treating emotional disturbance called psychosynthesis also assumes the reality and the importance—for a few men, at least—of their spiritual side. Assagioli, the Freudiantrained psychoanalyst who originated the method, explains that "we walk to the door of religion, but we let the individual open it." Assagioli's theory postulates several levels of man's 'inner constitution,' including a higher realm that is the psychic board of his spiritual by the properties assigned used conventional psychoanalysis as well as a series of esoteric exercises and meditation techniques.

Other therapists are using the concept of altered states of consciousness that became familiar through the drug culture. Some are even using drugs. One of the best known of these researchers. Psychiatrist Stanislav Gr







ETHOLOGISTS FOX & TIGER: MOTHER IS A SPLENDID MAMMAL

Center, is experimenting with LSD for dying patients. He has found that they progress through several stages. At the last they have mystical experiences that Grof recognizes as similar to those "described for millennia in various temple mysteries, initiation rites and occult religions." Such experiences, Grof concludes, are intrinsic to human nature and "suggest the possibility of bridging the gap between contemporary science and ancient wisdom."

Öther experiments in altering consciousness have concentrated on alpha waves, a brain-wave rhythm often associated with states of relaxed alertness. Investigators believe that human beings can learn to produce these awes at will firely are guided and letting a subject know (by means of a light or other signal) whenever he succeeds in emitting alpha. Capitalizing on the widespread hunger for instant nirvans, commercial promoters are selling "alpha machines" for home use and opening "alpha training institutes. 'According to Psychologies' thomas Mulcholan chair "the naive, the desperate and the supervisitions."

Nevertheless, bio-feedback is a real phenomenon. So is "sisceral learning." a process of becoming aware of and controlling such usually unconscious and involuntary physiological processes as heartbeat, blood pressure, temperature and intestinal contractions. As with alpha waves, the teaching process consists of asking a subject to try to produce a particular bodily effect, then signaling him whenever he manages to do so.

One investigator in the field is Psychologist Neal Miller of Manhattan's Rockefeller University, who has had spectacular though temporary success in teaching a victim of serious hypertension to lower her blood pressure at will. (He points out, however, that similar efforts with other patients have failed.) At Topeka's Menninger Foundation, Psychologist Elmer Green is regularly successful in alleviating migraine headaches by teaching patients to increase the blood flow to their hands (as yet, he cannot explain why this works). Green has also tested Swami Rama, an Indian vogi who demonstrated his ability to stop his heart for 17 seconds. Like that of his colleagues, Green's research is motivated by a belief that human beings can assume responsibility for their own well-being. Ultimately, Green predicts, people will be able to stay healthy not by taking drugs but by practicing intensive exercises in self-awareness and body mastery. Whether or not this will be possible, the new research is bound to result in a better understanding of the complex, littleexplored connections between biology and behavior and thus to reveal new facets of man's nature.

UST as the behaviorist establishment in psychology has long centered its attention on environmental influences on man, so too have the leading figures in anthropology. From the days of Franz Boas, most American anthropologists have been cultural relativists, seeing each society as distinctive and trying to show how man's feelings and thoughts were shaped by the way he lived. Anthropologists did not believe in a narrowly fixed, hereditary human nature. Early in her career, Margaret Mead, for example, set out to show how even the notions of maleness and femaleness vary from place to place. As she explained later: "It was a simple—a very simple—point to which our materials were organized in the 1920s, merely the documentation over and over of the fact that human nature is not rigid and unyielding." Linguists Edward Sapir and Benjamin Whorf contributed to cultural relativism by stating that different linguistic groups conceive reality in different ways, that the way they think shapes the language they speak and vice versa.

Mead subsequently modified her views, and other anthropologists and linguists came along with different notions. Noam Chomsky contends that the way people learn languages and the structure of those languages are basically the same the world over. Claude Lévi-Strauss, the French structuralist, gathered thousands of myths from different cultures and demonstrated that beyond their great diversity were even greater similarities. At the deepest level, believes Lévi-Strauss, there is an implacable pattern ingrained in the human intellect and this pattern has not changed since primitive times.

To humanists and others who believe that both man and society are perfectible. LeiviStraus extends small comfort. "Humanism has failed," he believes. "It has lent itself to excusing the street of the street of the street of the street of the last rired to cut him off from all other manifestations of nature: He is gloomy about the population explosion, the pollution of air and water and "the destruction of living species, one after another." Like many another student of past societies, he admires those primitive coliners that struck a balance between man and

Two other scholars with a nostalgia for primitive societies are Rutgers'. Lionel Tiger and Robin Fox (who met, ironically enough, at the London Zoo). They too believe in implicable, in-grained patterns of behavior that they call "biogrammar." "A species is what it is because of the pattern of successful adaptation built into its genes." they wrote in The Imperial Animal." It is programmed to grow and develop in a highly specific way." Agreesion is central to man's emotional evolution and survival.



ANTHROPOLOGIST MARGARET MEAD: HUMAN NATURE IS NOT UNYIELDING

And the mother-infant bond is essential. "Nature intended mother and child to be together." Add the authors: "The human mother is a splendid mammal—the epitome of her order."

Tiger and Fox have been called everything from fascist to sexist to simply "unpersuasive". They are not surprised. 'You don't go up to someone who has taught cultural relativism for 40 years and say. 'Sorry, old chap, but you're wrong,' and espect to be loved," says Fox philosophically. He believes that they are being criticized primarily on political grounds. The critics "think we should be striving for the good and the right and the true."

Tiger and Fox are presching that man's survival as a species depends on Indiang out what kind of creature he is. "What is proposed here is not a kind of determinism." Hey insist. "To those who think that he law of gravity interferes with their freedom, there is nothing to say. To most sensible people, this law is simply something that has to be taken into account in dealing with the world. ... In the behavioral sphere, we may be ignoring laws just as fundamental." Man must learn from his ainmaler that the properties of the prope

NOTHER discipline in a state of flux is ac-A NOTHER discipline in a state of flux is ac-ademic sociology. It is largely an Amer-ican invention—about 75% of the world's sociologists work in the U.S. The discipline took hold in the universities after the first World War. After World War II, with burgeoning demands for applied social science by both industry and Government, sociologists began to do research and become consultants off campus. Asked to help expose and solve the nation's problems, sociology became almost a wing of the liberal establishment. The "sociology of poverty" was a study in itself, and the '60s were especially busy years, with work on such programs as urban renewal and the Office of Economic Opportunity. When these efforts collapsed, many social scientists became less sure of their solutions. "We're asking ourselves harder questions now," says Otto Larsen, executive officer of the American Sociological Association. Political activism. Harvard's Lee Rainwater adds, "washed out. Sociologists found out they were not very good on the firing line. Now the issue is more what is the problem, rather than

ing their bets on the biological roots of man's behavior

what you do or don't do to change it. Says Yale's Wendell Bell: "There's a feeling that traditional social engineering doesn't really matter. What-

ewer it does—curriculum planning, neighborhood studies, compensatory social factoring—doesn't really work. "Such notions have been characterized by New York University Sociologist S.M. Miller and his collegage Romie Rather as symptoms of "the American Resignation." he tag they give that the symptom of the American Resignation. The large his properties of the symptomic of the symptomic plant in the symptomic plant is sufficient to the symptomic plant dividual characteristics. "Miller and others stoutly deny this and point out that what the "resigned" hencerticians are really saying is that "norhing is wrong with America that lowering out ofperious words to the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words to the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words to the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words to the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words to the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words to the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words to the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words of the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the perious words of the symptomic plant of the symptomic plant of the period plant of the symptomic pla

are not profiting years for recording.

Sociologist Alvin Gouldner agrees: "The period of radical criticism in sociology has, for the moment, come to a halt. Criticism needs energy, and it needs courage, but people are getting tired.

Today the radicals are licking their wounds.

In the '60s, Gouldner writes, it became the role of the "sunshine sociologis" to "foster the optimistic image of American society as a system whose major problems are deemed altogether solube, if only enough technical skills and financial resources are appropriated. This image included a vision of men "as the passive raw materials of society and culture." This is a fabe view that does not take into account man's reason or his passion, says Gouldner. In The Coming Crisis of Western Societology, Gouldner also argues that in the future sociologists are considered to objectivity. "The social word is to be known not simply by discovery of some external fact, not only by looking outward, but also by opening oneself inward," he maintains.

A similar conclusion has been reached by a former Harvard professor of government. "We have tended to suppose that every problem must have a solution and that good intentions should somehow guarantee good results," philosophized Henry Kissinger not long ago. "Utopia was seen not as a dream but as our logical destination if we only traveled the right road. Our generation is the first to find that the road is endless, that in traveling it we

will find not utopia but ourselves.

Many sociologists are making the same discovery. For them, and for some anthropologists and psychologists as well, a long-held vision of a utopia engineered by human minds has begun to fade. The new mood is one of bitter resignation for many. Others are hopeful that man can apply his newly found will to the relation of his intended that may be a supply the state of the supply that the supply that the supply that the supply that the supply it is giving way to the notion that society has to be made by men, with all the personal responsibility and travail that the task entails.

PSYCHOLOGIST B.F. SKINNER WITH EARPHONES: IS MAN A RAT?





If you think all new cars are the same, take a look at the new Fords.

The closer you look, the better we look.

Two unbiased panels of auto experts took a close look at all the 1973 cars. They tested them thoroughly. Based on these tests, Ford won "Car of the Year" in Road Test's competition.

And Ford LTD won "Full-size Sedan of the Year" in Motor Trend's competition.

A close look shows why experts rated the restyled LTD's and Galaxie 500's so highly. Motor Trend said, "The clincher was Ford's stock in trade: A super quiet interior with isolation from road noise."

Ford luxuries that are standard impressed the experts. A 351 V-8. Automatic transmission. Bodyside moldings. Power steering. Power brakes. Power ventilation, and more



LTD luxurious Brougham interior shown with optional split bench seats, passenger recliner.

Ford's Front Room has ample space even for six-footers. Full-length door armrests. Plush carpeting. All standard.



Super-size glove box.

2-Doors, more.

Electric trunk lid release.

More that's new about the '73 Fords a bin-type glove box larger than any of Ford's standard-size competitors. An inside trunk lid release is available. So is an automatic seat back release on



Remote control right-hand mirror Power Mini-vents.

Improved electric rear window

Better visibility ideas include an optional electric window defroster and a driver adjustable remote control righthand mirror. And Power Mini-vents that provide more ventilation with less wind noise are available on 4-Doors.





Steel Guard Rails.

radial ply tires.

For driving peace of mind . . . optional steel-belted radials tested to give the

average driver up to 40,000 miles of tread life under normal driving conditions. Safety features include side door Steel Guard Rails, a new energy absorbing bumper system and an optional Anti-

theft Alarm System with spare tire lock and lockable inside hood release. New styling, features, options and comfort. That's why we invite you to take a closer look. And that may be why

Road Test calls the '73 Ford "the finest family car to be found at its price in showrooms today."

Ouiet is the sound of a well-made car.



MONEY

Bankers in the Woodshed

All, last week, U.S. financial markets taggered through a period of startling turbulence. On Wall Street, stock prices nosedwice. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 40 points to 923, down 12% from the record high of 1082 in mid-January. Stock traders clearly shared the national anxiety about resurging inflation (see Tite Nation), But investors had another major worry: rising interest rates, point in the bank prime usually sharp jump in the bank prime usually sharp jump in the bank prime Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve.

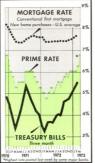
Early in the week, seven big banks raised the prime by half a percentage point, to 61/4%. That meant a jump in the charge on loans to the most creditworthy companies. Burns, acting as chairman of the Phase III Committee on Interest and Dividends, wasted no time summoning the bank chiefs to Washington. Like a stern father herding errant sons into the woodshed, he called them into his office one by one and told them that so large a boost was "not justified." Chicago's Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Boston's First National Bank, and New York's Marine Midland Bank obligingly shaved their increases to a more reasonable quarter-point. But three others said they would not budge—and by week's end New York's Chemical Bank joined the jump to 63/4%. So did Chase Manhattan, on loans to its biggest

Slow Growth. Even if Washington eventually gets the increase rolled back, it will be a hollow victory. As Interest Committee Chairman Burns well knows, most other interest rates are rising anyway-partly because of decisions by Federal Reserve Chairman Burns. To keep the fast U.S. economic expansion from turning into a runaway inflationary boom, the Federal Reserve lately has been slowing the growth of the nation's money supply. In addition, individuals and corporations took several billion dollars out of the U.S. during the recent monetary crisis and exchanged the greenbacks for other currencies that they rightly guessed would rise in value against the dollar. Though much of this money may eventually return, its absence now further restricts the supply of lendable funds. Interest rates have been going up on bonds and Treasury bills. Banks, for example, are paying higher interest on the certificates of deposit that they sell to investors than they are getting back when they lend the same money at the prime rate



At best a hollow victory.

Bankers complain that the result is a scramble by corporations to take advantage of a bargain prime rate. "We are being inundated with business loans." says John R. Bunting, chairman of Philadelphias First Pennsylvania Banking & Trust Co., one of the prime-take usbomers, restricting the flow to our other customers, "such as small businesses and in-



dividuals seeking personal loans. There are even stories about corporations borrowing as much as they can at the prime rate and then lending some of the money back to the banks at higher rates.

Burns himself is not totally opposed to a prime-rate boost, at least something in the range of a quarter-point. Last week his staff at the Federal Reserve worked out another ploy that some of his banker antagonists found intriguing: setting up two prime rates. One would be for loans to smaller business borrowers, and would be held relatively stable; the other would apply to loans to giant companies, and would be free to move up and down according to market conditions. At present, it would undoubtedly go up-resulting in a manbites-dog oddity of General Motors and IBM paying higher interest rates than smaller concerns. Banks also have other ways of getting more money out of customers if they are jawboned out of raising the prime; they can, for example, simply grant the prime rate to fewer borrowers. Since the prime rate is the lowest of all short-term business-loan charges, a borrower who cannot qualify for it automatically has to pay more. Thus business-loan charges seem sure to rise along with other interest rates. probably eventually including those on consumer and mortgage loans.

Wall Streeters have good reason to be dismayed by hat prospect. Rising interest rates tend to siphon into bank deposits or bond purchases money that would otherwise go into stocks. But amay economists doubt that much damage will be done to the rest of the economic control of the control of

TRADE

The Trust-Nixon Bill

The first full outline of the new trade legislation that Congress will consider this year came last week in a speech by House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills and the first annual report of President Nixors Council on International Economic Policy. The two sets of proposals are mirror images of each other—and they add up to what could be called a trust-Nixon bill. The proposals cannot be characterized as either free trade or protectionist, they would give the President unprecedented by the characterized by the president of the characterized by the president of the proposals cannot be characterized by the president imprecedented to the characterized by the president of the president of the present the president of the presid

Mills' stated belief is that the U.S. should be "showing the way in international economic cooperation." To that end, he would give the President

ECONOMY & BUSINESS

power to 1) raise or lower tariffs at his discretion, with the eventual goal of eliminating them allogether, 2) grant tariff breaks to developing countries, and 3) negotiate away such nontariff barriers to international commerce as discriminatory health and safety regulations, subject to congressional O.K.

Mills would also like to empower the President to use a whole arsenal of devices to "safeguard" American industries threatened by rising imports and retaliate against countries that discriminate against U.S. goods or run a "chronic" surplus in trade with the U.S. An obvious target would be Japan, which accounted for \$4.1 billion of the \$6.8 billion deficit that the U.S. suffered last year in world trade. If Mills has his way. Nixon could raise tariffs against the goods of specific countries, establish quotas or negotiate agreements under which those nations would "voluntarily" restrain exports to the U.S. He also could grant tax credits, low-interest loans or even direct subsidies to American manufacturers who compete against subsidized foreign goods in the U.S. or "third markets." Further, Mills would let the President impose a shortterm surcharge on all imports in a U.S. balance of payments "emergency

Shift. Nixon has argued lately that he needs exactly such flexible authority to get other countries to tear down barriers to U.S. goods. Just how such authority would work out in practice is difficult to predict, because the only consistency in the President's record on trade is that he has seemed to shift with the political winds. Recently, he has loosened U.S. quotas on imports of meat and oil, in response to rising public worry about inflation and the shortage of fuel. But he has also bowed to business pressure and restricted imports of textiles and steel. Some foreigners, at present, do not quite trust Nixon to use a new and flexible authority wisely. Early overseas reaction to the Mills proposals focused on their protectionist rather than their free-trade aspects. Italian executives, for example, warned that if Nixon invoked the protectionist devices contained in the Mills proposals, he would spur foreign retaliation that could touch off a disastrous trade war.

Despite such potential problems, the Mills-Administration proposals stand an excellent chance of becoming law-though probably not in time for the round of world trade talks scheduled to start in Tokyo in September. First reactions in Congress, where Mills is little short of all-powerful on economic matters, were favorable; New York Republican Representative Barber Conable, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, said that the proposals could be "our magna carta of trade." More important, Nixon has been weaning AFL-CIO Chief George Meany away from the much more protectionist Burke-Hartke Bill. A Nixon-Mills-Meany alliance would be practically unstoppable.

COMMODITIES

The Wild Present of Futures

NVESTORS who thrive on high risk and fast action have found a hot new favorite that provides more thrills than Natomas Co., Levite Furniture and other former Wall Street high-flyers ever did in their heyday. Its price has risen os sharply that someone who got into the market seven months ago and played it wisely could have walked any early this month with a bundle incomment of the street of his original invostment when the size of his original invostment was the size of his original invostment.

The name of the new speculation game is soybeans. More precisely, it is soybean futures. One representative contract shot up from \$3.20 per bushel last summer to a record \$7 early in March and closed last week at \$6.18.

The newcomers are entering a world that until recently has been a mystery to all but a tiny circle of insiders, one that has its own language (scalper, old crop, new crop, cash grain) and rules. Technically, anyone who buys a future agrees to take delivery of-and pay for -a certain amount of a commodity that can be sent to him anywhere from a day to a year and a half after purchase. That arrangement has given more than one investor nightmares about having 5.000 bushels of wheat or five tons of sugar dumped on his doorstep. In fact, only 2% of all futures trades result in actual deliveries to a bakery, metal-processing plant or other users of the goods. The rest are purely paper transactions;



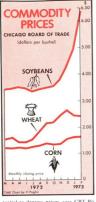
FRENZIED TRADERS ON THE FLOOR OF CHICAGO MERCANTILE EXCHANGE The name of the new speculative game is soybeans.

That outstripped even the performance of feed corn, lumber studs, and other commodities—including metals—that have also been putting on a pyrotechnic show. The fireworks have tempted investors, who not long ago considered soybeans to be little more than a health feed.

The best estimate is that the number of commodity investors has ballooned from 50,000 to half a million in the past five years. Michael Weinberg, chairman of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, predicts that there will be 3,000,000 by the end of the decade. Major brokerage houses are opening new commodity departments; Merrill Lynch recently started a commodity newswire. In late 1970 there were no mutual funds dealing in commodities; now there are 43. Last week Rufenacht, Bromagen & Hertz, a brokerage house, bought a membership on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange for \$125,000, or \$30,000 more than the price of the last seat sold on the New York Stock Exchange.

if the bodder of a sophean future, force ample, theoretically bought the beam at \$5 is bushed, and the price has risen to \$6, he can cancel the contract by having the paper seller of the beams pay thin his profit in cash. At the Mercanhun cash. At the mercanhun his profit is a support to the profit in the payer and it is a few and in a bed and of the busying and selling for broken flowarding or deers from difficult.

The action has been particularly frantic of late, partly because of the international monetary turmoil. Many a speculator has thought that 10,000 lbs. of copper, say, had more potential value than the dollars needed to buy a future on them. More important, commodity prices are being rocketed upward by a huge increase in worldwide demand for U.S. farm products. "Our markets are coming out of the age of surpluses," which always had a po-



tential to depress prices, says CBT Pit Trader Richard H. Mayer.

Another attraction of commodity speculation is that the investor can wheel and deal on a tycoon's scale with relatively little of his own money. Most futures can be purchased on 5% margin, meaning that the speculator can buy a \$100,000 future contract by putting up only \$5,000 out of his pocket and promising to pay the rest upon delivery. If the price then rises 5%, he can buy another \$100,000 of futures with his \$5,000 paper profit, and so on and on in a process known as pyramiding. Obviously, pyramids built on such a thin cash base have a high risk of collapse. and the speculator is liable not just for his cash investment but the full price of his contract; if the price drops 20% he will lose not \$5,000 but \$20,000. Merrill Lynch generally requires customers to have \$15,000 in income and net assets of at least \$50,000 before it will accept commodity orders from them. Until recently, many brokers required women to get the written consent of their husbands before trading in commodities, on the dubious theory that they were less capable than men of standing the emotional strain.

Commodity prices frequently fluctuate in reaction to areane events. For example, one reason for the leap in soybeams is that schools of Peruvian anchovies for a while mysteriously disappeared from the Pacific. As hardly anyone but a commodity trader would guess, that removed from the market anchovy fish meal—the only product

that competes effectively against soybean meal for animal-feed protein. Last winter, a Manhattan investor bought some orange-juice futures on the calculation that "all I need to make a profit is two hours of frost in Florida." It did not happen, and he lost.

Investment studies have shown that at least three of every four amateur commodity players lose money in the long run. Yet the rewards for the winners—and the sheer excitement of the action—seem to hold a special fascination for younger speculators. We have a new crew of investors, people not a reason of the property of the property

The Foreign Invasion

For years, U.S. companies have been expanding overseas with Napoleonic gusto, swallowing up local firms from Stockholm to Singapore. Now a counterthrust is gathering momentum. European and Japanese businessmen are beginning to see the U.S. as a vast market ripe for exploitation; they are rushing to open Stateside banks, factories and distribution centers.

Direct foreign investment in the US. is believed to have increased by more than \$1 billion in 1972, one of the largest yearly rises ever. Foreign-owned business assets still total only about \$15 billion, compared to just over \$90 billion in American investments aborad, but the foreign stake in America last year grew in percentage terms exactly and the proposed of the property of the proposed of the property of

Fear of new U.S: barriers against to buy their own share of American business. "Sooner or later we would have run into protectionist action," says Masao Sawano, general affairs direction of Japan's Toyo Bearing Manufacturing Co. Ltd., which recently opened as \$1,000,000 ball-bearing plant in Chica-

go. But the major attraction is the size and vigorous expansion of the U.S. economy. And now that the dollar has been devalued twice since late 1971. foreigners can build new U.S. factories more cheaply than before.

Major Japanese companies have piled up millions of greenbacks by exporting consumer goods to the U.S., and are eager to put their treasure to work. Sony Corp. is investing \$15 million in a color-TV assembly plant in San Diego that is expected to be turning out 40,000 sets annually by year's end. A Hitachi subsidiary began producing magnets in March at a \$2,000,000 plant in Edmore, Mich., that it owns jointly with General Electric. Mitsubishi. whose San Angelo, Tex., subsidiary plant has been turning out executive jets since 1967, recently acquired a factory in Moonachie, N.J., to make synthetic leather. The Tokyo government is encouraging the push. This year it began giving Japanese investors a 30% tax write-off on new U.S. ventures.

To European investors, the U.S. offers an abundant supply of skilled labor which is increasingly scarce at home and an inflation rate that is low by current European standards. Farbwork Hoechst AG. a West German chemical company, will spend \$30 million this year to expand two existing American plants broke ground last worth on a \$10 million chocolate factowith on a \$10 million chocolate fac-

tory in Hazleton, Pa.

U.S. banking laws prevent almost all American-owned banks from branching outside their home states, but foreign banks are under no such restriction. Japan's Sumitomo Bank and Britain's Barclays Bank each have opened a total of 45 branches in California, New York and Illinois. Barclays was nationalized in Egypt, the Sudan and Tasmania, and was given to the state of th

Potential foreign investors still find much to make them hesitant about operating in the U.S.: labor costs are high.

JAPANESE-OWNED AIRCRAFT PLANT IN SAN ANGELO, TEXAS



ECONOMY & BUSINESS

the vaunted marketing skills of American competitors and sheer size of the U.S. market are daunting, and antitrust laws are difficult for many alien executives to comprehend. Yet after they have dipped a toe into the market, foreign businessmen often grow more confident. Canon Inc., a Japanese maker of cameras and office equipment, is taking control of its U.S. marketing and distribution after more than a decade of dealing through Bell & Howell. Says Canon President Takeshi Mitarai: "The parents had a child entrusted to foster parents, and now we want him back. We know him best." New investments prompted by such confidence can only help reduce the U.S. balance of payments deficit, create more jobs and provide some healthy competition for home-grown industries.

CONGLOMERATES

Winning Wallflower

Like a wallflower at the country club hall. Ogden Corp. remained relatively unnoticed among the conglomerates that flourished in the '60s. Despite its relative anonymity, though, Ogden is among the 100 biggest corporations in the country—a scrap metal-shipbuilding-food service empire that generates annual sales of more than 15 billion. It also has recovered more rapidly from ill fortune than many farther-famed condomerates.

Ogden's earnings plummeted about \$5% in 1969, but in the next three years they climbed back up. In 1972 profits rose more than \$5,000,000, to \$32 million. The company resumed paying dividends in December 1971 after a yearand-a-half suspension. Even so, invesand by the end of last week, Ogden's stock was still dawdling at \$13 a share, down from a onetime high of \$32.00 million.

The company's turnaround is large-

ly the result of a reorganization that has shaped a jumble of about 200 subsidiaries into four major divisions: metals, transportation, lesiure and food production. Top managers who were slow to adjust were eased out, and losing properties, notably a smorgasbord of restaurants, were dumped. During the retrenchment, Chairman Ralph E. Ablon all but halted expansion into new

A major drain on Ogden was its Avondale Shipyards near New Orleans, which during the 1960s made unusually low bids to gain Navy-destroyer contracts and then saw costs soar. In 1969 the yard suffered a loss of \$3.8 million. Ogden has since gathered the shipvard. its prosperous shipping business, which operates 20 vessels, and a stevedoring firm into a single transportation division, and last year the yard showed a small profit. Now Avondale expects to cash in big by helping to relieve the nation's growing fuel shortage. It is increasing production of liquefied-natural-gas tankers that sell for \$100 million each to transport gas from Algeria, Indonesia and elsewhere to the U.S.

Another headache for Ogden was ABC Consolidated, a food-service firm that sells sandwiches, soft drinks, pop corn and other snacks in thousands of moviehouses, factories and snorts centers, including the cavernous Pittsburgh Civic Arena. It also operates two snackbar chains, Nedick's in New York City and Doggie Diners in San Francisco. ABC, which Ogden acquired in 1967. quickly overexpanded into full-service restaurants and in 1970 lost almost \$5,000,000. "We eventually identified \$40 million worth of business that was not worth having," says Ablon. Ogden sold off the losers and raised earnings by folding ABC into its leisure group, which among other things runs five race tracks including Suffolk Downs in Massachusetts. Noting the increasing concern of businessmen about the rapid rise in industrial crime, Ogden last year added a new subsidiary to its leisure group: Ogden Security Inc., which already has contracts to provide guard and electronic-alarm services to Polaroid Corp. and the Prudential Center in Boston.

As if Ogden did not have troubles enough, its major food-processing firm. Tillie Lewis Foods of Stockton, Calif, was hardh it by the Government and on cyclamate sweeteners. a key ingredient of its canned fruit and vegetable line. After suffering a loss in 1969, Lewis switched into the weight-control market with the low-calore I sait Diet line with the low-calore I sait Diet line with the low-calore I sait Diet line with the low-calore I sait Diet has been a winner glowde. Tasit Diet has been a winner glowde in the low-calore I sait Diet has been a food driving on pasted profiles of \$6.5 million.

One area needing little attention was the metals division, which provides more than half the company's profits and almost a third of its revenues. The keystone of this division is Luria Brox. Response of the division is Luria Brox. If the complex division is turned brox of the complex division in the conglomerate's progress but far from Luria in 1922, is satisfied with the conglomerate's progress but far from sung about it. Having got Ogden moving about it. Having got Ogden moving about it. Having got Ogden moving about the value got of the conglower of the con

ENTREPRENEURS

The Private Postmen

Competing with the Government is supposed to be a hopeless task, but it is all too easy when the fivally is with the U.S. Postal Service. By now stories of mail lost, delayed or damaged by fed-real carriers are wearly familiar. They error and the control of the siphod service, are finding private ways to move mail more quelchy and ways to move mail more quelchy and

cheaply than the Government can.

Last year employees of Virginia

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Under federal law, only a USPS postman can put mail into a home mailbox. So the private carriers often hire housewives or students, for about \$1.60 an hour, to stuff their clients' mail into plastic bags and hang the bags on homeowners' doorknobs. One of the biggest of the private postal services offices, Oklahoma City-based Independent

CROWDS AROUND OGDEN SNACK BAR IN PITTSBURGH CIVIC ARENA





MAIL DELIVERY IN CALIFORNIA
Beating the Government is easy.

Postal System of America, Inc., began operations five years ago. Last year it deployed 5,000 full-time carriers and 1,3000 part-limers through 2.5 states east of the Rockies to deliver mail for clients who paid \$3.5 million. The company collected another \$2.5 million by selling routes to franchisees, each of whom paid \$1,000 for the right to hang bags on the Knobs of about 400 homes.

Similar services have sprung up in Charlotte, NC, Northern Illinois and throughout the Midwest. In Northern California, National Postal Service last year delivered 84 million advertising circulars and other third-class mail for JC. Penney. Montgomery, Ward and Sean, Reobuck, among other custom-prices of mail. about \$17 less than the USPS charges.

Postal Service officials try to dismiss their private rivals as "messenger services." Postmaster General Elmer T. Klassen admitted recently in congressional testimony that the Government corporation has been "so hell-bent" on cutting costs that "we perhaps lost track of services." He pleaded for "more time" to build a fast, reliable service. National Postal Founder Peter Olsen proposes a different solution: have the USPS concentrate on handling letters and publications, and turn over all thirdclass mail delivery to the private entrepreneurs. Such mail has always lost money for the Government, Olsen notes, but "we have been making a comfortable profit"-about \$170,000 last year. Besides, permitting private carriers to use mailboxes would eliminate what is rapidly becoming a suburban eyesore: the sight of plastic bags hanging on doors.

*A federal grand jury in Oklahoma City is investigating IPSA, reportedly for alleged fraudulent claims made in the sale of franchises.

AIRLINES

A Costly Compromise

After months of excited talk about sensational fare cuts on flights across the North Atlantic this summer, international airlines finally gave passengers the real news last week; starting April 15, rates will, in fact, go up. The 109 lines that are members of the International Air Transport Association, the industry's rate-fixing cartel, actually decided to continue fares at present levels through the rest of 1973-with certain adjustments to reflect recent rejiggering of currency-exchange ratios. For Americans paying for their tickets in devalued dollars, prices will thus rise an average 6%, boosting the round-trip cost of the cheapest scheduled New York-London flight this summer to \$332, up \$19 from last year.

The main reason for this disappointment was a dispute between the U.S. carriers (Pan Am and TWA) and British Airways over how much to charge for a new service that would have required passengers to book 90 days before takeoff for trips lasting 14 to 45 days. The British wanted to charge \$240 in June and in August and \$290 during the peak month of July, while the American lines adamantly held out for \$299. Rather than risk a rate war when the current IATA agreement expires Saturday, British Airways and most other European lines, which also wanted low fares, agreed with the Americans on the present arrangement. The only holdout is Greece's Olympic Airways, but it is expected to yield. The "compromise" is likely to be costly to the scheduled airlines as well as to their customers. It seems sure to drive more passengers to the unscheduled airlines that run cutrate charter flights for as little as \$179 New York to London round trip.

AUTOS

Rolls on the Block

The name Rolls-Royce has been synonymous with elegance on wheels for nearly three-quarters of a century. All the more embarrassment, then, when Rolls-Royce Motors Ltd. was unceremoniously put on the auction block last week by a British bankruptcy receiver to help pay off old debts.

ceiver to help pay off old debts.
The old Rolls-Royce company went bust in 1971, overwhelmed by the cost of producing advanced jet engines for American planes; its aero-engine division was nationalized by the Crown and a new operation, Rolls-Royce Motors. was created to continue making cars. diesel engines and turbine parts. The motor business has done well; it posted nearly \$10 million in pre-tax profits last year on sales of \$110 million. So Receiver Edward Rupert Nicholson had planned to sell shares in it to the British public and use the proceeds to settle bills run up by the aero-engine operation. But a prolonged slump in the London stock market has prompted Nicholson to invite sealed bids from would-be corporate buyers instead.

Among likely bidders are Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch industrial complex, and a consortium of British companies led by British Leyland Motors, producer of Jaguars, MGs, Austins and bodies for Rolls-Royces (General Motors. Ford and Chrysler insist that they have no interest). If there are no bids above an undisclosed "reserve" price, estimated by London financiers at \$120 million to \$150 million, then the sale is off. Otherwise, the company's physical assets will go to the highest bidder. British or foreign-but only if the buyer is a British company will it be allowed to keep the Rolls-Royce name.



"The poor old thing just seems to know."

BOOKS

The Inner Outback

WALKING THE DEAD DIAMOND RIVER by EDWARD HOAGLAND 340 pages. Random House. \$7.95.

Henry David Thoreau went into the woods to confront what he grandly called "the essential facts of life." Spartan-like, he observed flowers blooming, raindrops falling, seasons changing. Of course, the essential facts of Thoreau's life included Emerson's loan of the cabin site at Walden Pond and such genteel activities as frequent walks into Concord for civilized conversation and

home cooking, H.D.T. had it both ways.

which is more than can be said for the nature he wrote about. The shadow of the surveyor and his Damoclean plumb bob had already fallen across the land. The future held a ring of bright

But as the actual wilderness disappears, the fascination with wildness seems to grow stronger. The dream of a crew-cut lawn has now grown into a yearning for shaggy acres and a pileated woodpecker of one's own. People may even be having hallucinations about the wilds. In his latest collection of essays, Edward Hoagland, a Harvard graduate who has spent a lot of time in some of the remotest. greenest places in North America, writes that men still claim to have sightings of the mountain lion, or puma, a species just this side of extinction. Hoagland thinks he saw one in the Alberta Rockies. Whether he did or not, the truth is that the puma is still something a lot of people have to believe in.

Hoagland, a 40-year-old

New Yorker with 100 unposted acres in Vermont and one of the finest prose styles in any state, thinks that people have rights to untrammeled nature in the same way they have to religious freedom. Enjoyment means some trammeling, however, and at times Hoagland seems almost apologetic that his body must accompany his senses into the wilderness. He is a "nonconsumptive" user of the forest, a man with exceptional powers of observation, reflection and appreciation. He neither hunts nor fishes but takes long solitary hikes and prefers conversing with old farmers, trappers and woodsmen "rather than those my own age, saddled with mortgages and emphatic politics." In 1969, the method resulted in the beautiful and melancholy pastoral Notes from the Century Before, a journal of his travels in the British Columbian bush Because he stutters badly, Hoagland

does most of the listening. He greatly admires self-reliance and know-how: the man who minces lead pipe to make his own buckshot and carries bottle caps filled with wax to kindle his fire on wet nights, the man who keeps his canoe unright in the rapids and knows which ferns to eat for breakfast. No historical fact or weathered detail seems insignificant in Hoagland's descriptions of worlds that are fading fast. Moose hearts as big as cannon balls and bears that love to eat the Day-Glo paint off trail markers resonate quietly with his own personal references to past loves and his statistics about man's efforts to manage the wilderness.

There is also an urban Hoagland



ESSAYIST EDWARD HOAGLAND A right to untrammeled nature.

who writes about haunting a restaurant in New York's meat-cutting district that offers go-go girls with hamburgers at 11 a.m. Still another Hoagland worries about the fascist potential in hiring private armed guards to patrol his dangerous neighborhood and muses about political assassination and his own unlikely killer instinct. Hoagland the literary man, the author of three novels that few people bothered to buy, turns a puritan eve on literary politics and celebrity. "The clean handling of fame is what's asked for," he says with his jealousies tightly reined. "Not too much clowning with Eugene McCarthy, a low profile, a civilized private life well enclaved within the mysteries of the craft" is his preference-an ideal as hunted out as the mountain lion in a landscape of public egos.

At a time when the masculine hero is joining other endangered species, Hoagland looks to the circus, "the last place left where somebody can teeter on the brink of death and the crowd won't vell 'Jump!' " He finds his hero in Gunther Gebel-Williams, an animal trainer with an instinctive ability to orchestrate big cats into tawny fugues. To Hoagland, Gebel-Williams seems live in a state of direct gaiety." Unlike Clyde Beatty, for example, he does not conquer his animals crudely but controls them with a lover's touch

Somewhere between Gebel-Williams' caged and sensuous art and the author's own ritual purifications in the woods lies the real wild-that state of constant tension between freedom and control. It is the bewilderness, an inexhaustible human resource that Hoagland exploits while scarcely leaving a track on the forest floor. . R.Z. Sheppard

South Toward Home

SEVEN VOICES by RITA GUIBERT 436 pages, Knopf, \$10.

This is an ambitious book. Rita Guibert, an Argentine and former LIFE en Español reporter, confronts the fact that though Latin American literature is now often acclaimed as perhaps the richest and most original in the world. it simply has not caught on with U.S. readers. Part of the problem, as has long been recognized, is language-though translations are generally improving and are sometimes excellent. A greater impediment is a kind of cultural preconception, an unstated assumption that any art flourishing in Latin America will be too exotic or too frivolous

for North American tastes. Rita Gui-

bert sets out to show how misleading

this assumption is. She presents her ar-

gument in an arresting series of long,

first-person interviews with seven of

Spanish America's leading writers.

They form a marvelous bridge of words

to another culture, another world. Here is Miguel Angel Asturias, the leftist, Nobel-prizewinning novelist (El Señor Presidente, The Green Pope), relaxing over tea in his Paris home and recalling his 1920s youth in dictator-ridden Guatemala. The leaders, he says, kept themselves hidden, spinning evil from secret corners like spiders." In protest, he created his "literature of commitment" to call attention to poverty and death on banana plantations and

in quebracho forests. By contrast, Argentina's Jorge Luis Borges is a private artificer. Now that his increasing blindness prevents him from working them out on paper, he describes to Interviewer Guibert how he composes his enigmatic short stories and poems, learning them by heart in silence before confiding them to a tape recorder or a secretary. Gabriel García Márquez, author of the brilliant Colombian novel One Hundred Years of Solitude, confesses that he became a conjurer with words only because he was

BOOKS

too timid to become what he really intended to be: a stage magician.

The best interviews are with two writers who are still almost unknown in the U.S. Octavio Paz, Mexico's most distinguished poet and essayist (TIME, Jan. 29), impresses the reader as one of the most provocative thinkers in the West. Gracefully, lucidly, he talks of topics as diverse as the rebellion of modern youth ("an explosion of despair"), the art of Marcel Duchamp, Sade's philosophy ("His model is not a volcano, although he liked volcanoes very much, but cold lava"). Paz even notes the first feminist, Penthesilea, legendary queen of the Amazons, who ruled from "a throne of vertigo and tides.

In his interview, Cuba's Guillermo Cabrera Infante manages to set up a showy verbal circus, as full of puns, mockery and acerb wit as his novel Three Trapped Tigers, which was published in the U.S. last year. He wrote the book in the early 1960s, while employed as a magazine editor and cultural attaché producing revolutionary rhetoric for Fidel Castro, whom he detests—"a gangster who has become a policeman." The only things that are run well in Cuba, Cabrera Infante says, are "the three Ps-police, propaganda and paranoia as a system of government." Not surprisingly, he now lives in London.

Sadly, perhaps significantly, Guibert found only Chile's Nobel laureate, Poet Pablo Neruda, in his native land. and Neruda was busily running for President on the Communist ticket in 1970, "Poets have just as much right to govern as businessmen or lawyers or soldiers," Neruda said, but another Marxist. Professor Salvador Allende, won the election. All the other writers were in the U.S. or Europe, pleased to be temporarily away from what even Neruda calls Latin America's "intellectual underdevelopment." To hear them talk. their vast continent sometimes seems as small and stifling as a village. Yet the point is that self-exile gives the writers a necessary distance from what is closest to them, their invariable subject Philip Herrera -home

Master and Slave

FRANTZ FANON by IRENE L. GENDZIER 300 pages. Pantheon. \$10.

Frantz Fanon was born an outsider. He lived on the cusp of history, ground between implacable opposites. A black man from Martinigue, Fanon grew up in the intensely French and white-oriented prewar culture of that is to train as a psychiatrist with white as his patients. Then, in 1953, he moved to Algeria to direct a mental hospital crowded with North African Moslems.

Torn between Freud and Marx, Fanon flung himself into the opening phase of the Algerian revolution and be-



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BOOKS

came one of the FLN's chief pamphleteers and theorists. He fell sick, journeved to Moscow for a cure, but was eventually told by Soviet specialists that the only hope for his leukemia lay in Washington, D.C. In the National Institutes of Health hospital in Bethesda, Md., weeks before he died in 1961 at age 36, he received the first copies of his last and most revolutionary book, The Wretched of the Earth. The FLN had his body flown to Tunis and buried him with honors in Algerian soil, while a CIA agent stood by his grave

Today the Algerians minimize Fanon's role in their victory. They have all but made him a nonperson in the land he struggled for. Yet his early and passionate assertion that black culture is beautiful, as well as his later preaching that the oppressed can heal their souls through the cathartic effect of revolutionary violence, posthumously turned Fanon into a hero for some white radical theorists and some American

blacks

Fanon's books, though not highly original, gain an undeniable authenticity because they spring so intensely from what he lived and observed. He had read Hegel, who wrote in the most abstract way of the distorting effects of the master-slave relationship on the psychic life of the slave. He had also read and been deeply influenced by Sartre. who (in Anti-Semite and Jew) gave Hegel's master-slave analysis labyrinthine new twists. Hegel was not a slave, however, nor Sartre a Jew. But Fanon was black. His most significant work came out of his sudden realization, as a black psychiatrist in an Algerian mental hospital, that the fact of French colonial domination caused unique and grave psychic disorders in the objects of op-

pression, Fanon's Moslem patients. In Fanon's life and works there is stuff in plenty for biographers. It is all

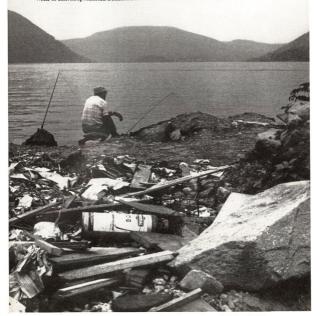


FRANTZ FANON Between Marx and Freud.

America Beautiful Day campaign is to get the litter off the ground, promote recycling programs, plant trees and shrubs, and clean up waterways, beaches, parks.

And it's going to take a big push to clean On April 28, the Boy Scouts and Girl it up. Everybody's needed if the 1973 Keep Scouts with individual and corporate volunteers will dedicate the day to highlighting what must be a year-long effort. Join them. Won't you please volunteer your support, time, supplies, skills.

Write or call: Keep America Beautiful, Inc./99 Park Avenue/New York, N.Y. 10016 (212) 682-4564



Keep America Beautiful Day. April 28,1973.



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full tilt 12 months a year.

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BOOKS

too tempting to see more in Irene Gendzier's attempt than she actually achieves. Gendzier, an associate professor of history at Boston University, set out first, she says, "to write a psycho-history" that would relate the development of Fanon's "inner forces" to his public life. But she abandoned that aim, in part because the evidence proved hard to get. Fanon's widow, for example, refused to be interviewed. Gendzier then turned to what she subtitles "a critical study." It bears its best fruit in the rediscovery of Fanon's least-known works, the several professional psychiatric papers he wrote directly out of his Algerian hospital experience, before committing himself to the revolution.

Thereafter, as Fanon grew more prominent, he grew more controversial and more lost in the Algerian and Third World factional disputes that still swirl around his memory. Author Gendzier succumbs to what amounts to a leftwing psychic disorder in its own right: the compulsion to pursue and defend Fanon's reputation through increasingly irrelevant intricacies. She does this in a prose crippled by repetition and neo-Marxist jargon. Fanon himself quickly escapes her-and the reader is glad to follow him. ■ Horace Judson

Beak and Wina

THE HAWK IS DYING by HARRY CREWS

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226 pages. Knopf. \$5.95.

This gleefully savage little novel introduces fiction's most dedicated bird freak since Augie March swept through Mexico with an eagle in tow. George Gattling, an otherwise sober, hardworking owner of an auto-seatcover business in Gainesville, Fla., is determined to train a red-tailed chicken hawk, which he keeps perched on his wrist. Frequently consulting his talismanic text, The Art of Falconry by Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II. George croons to the hawk, fasts when it fasts, even takes it with him when he goes to bed with his girl friend.

Is this any way for a middle-aged Rotarian to get back in touch with the rhythms of nature and put some order in his life? Novelist Crews (Car, Karate Is a Thing of the Spirit) makes it seem so. George's devotion to the austringer's discipline may be a little crazed, but Crews suggests that any obsession is better than inane passivity. And the latter quality is all that George can see in the Southern Gothic remnants who make up his family and friends. As George passes through a series of farcial set pieces (a woozy pot-smoking session at a residence for Florida State University students, a ghastly 4 a.m. confrontation with an embalmer in a mortuary). everything except the hawk seems to him as phony as his girl friend's orgasms.

Crews works too hard to make the quasi-symbolic figure of the hawk dom-





HARRY CREWS & FRIEND Talismanic test.

inate the book. When the bird is finally trained, Crews' assertion that George has achieved harmony with "some immutable continuity" rings more of rhetoric than of convincing fiction. But much of the time Crews maintains the kind of control that extracts full shock value from an episode while at the same time making it seem hilarious. George's retarded 22-year-old nephew Fred, for example, falls asleep while smoking in his waterbed and somehow manages to drown. Christopher Porterfield

Best Sellers

- 1-The Odessa File, Forsyth (1 last week)
- 2-Jonathan Livingston Seagull, Bach (2)
- 3-Elephants Can Remember,
- 4—The Sunlight Dialogues, Gardner (5) 5—The Taking of Pelham One Two
- Three, Godey (4) 6-August 1914, Solzhenitsyn (8) 7—Green Darkness, Seton (7)
- 8—Semi-Tough, Jenkins (6) 9—The Persian Boy, Renault (9) 10—The Camerons, Crichton (10)

NONFICTION 1-Dr. Atkins' Diet Revolution,

- Atkins (1) 2-The Best and the Brightest,
- Halberstam (2)
 3-Harry S. Truman, Truman (3)
 4-I'm O.K., You're O.K.,
 Harris (5) 5-The Joy of Sex, Comfort (4)
- 6-All Creatures Great and Small, Herriot (6)
- -Journey to Ixtlan, Castaneda (9) 8- 'Johnny, We Hardly Knew Ye,' O'Donnell, Powers, McCarthy (7)
- 9-The Implosion Conspiracy, Nizer (8)
- 10-Soldier, Lieut. Colonel Anthony B. Herbert, U.S.A. (ret.) with James T. Wooten (10)



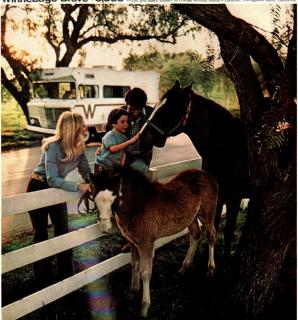


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LOOKING INTO A PONTIAC'S PROBLEMS AT BOSTON DO-IT-YOURSELF GARAGE

MODERN LIVING

The Fixers

Well-dressed and attractive, the woman looked just right behind the wheel of her expensive, well-kept Mer-the balte. Garage in Boston the other day, she was as angry as she was chic. To you know how much the Merce-dee peeple want to time this car? She are the way of the way the way to be a standard or the way of the way to be a stall, returned in the way of the way to be a stall, returned the next day in bule jeans and wast-shirt, and made good her promise—at John Price: "She field a pretty good job."

John Price: "She did a pretty good job. Price and his newest customer have plenty of company. With more than 96 million cars on American rosals, 96 queues and price stations, with competent and honest mechanics scarcer than ever, the fix-ity-ourself garage is a popular money is the prime attraction. Stalls for the prime attraction. Stalls for the prime attraction. Stalls for the prime attraction. Talls for a did and prime is available free or at nominal charge, and parts are sold for a minimal charge, and parts are sold the prime attraction. The prime attraction is prime to the prime attraction. The prime attraction is prime to the prime attraction. The prime attraction is prime to the prime attraction. The prime attraction is prime attraction. The prime att

at a discount.

Like of Clock, Convenience is an important factor. The garages are open
evenings and weckends, when most regevenings and weckends, when most regwork. Know-how, of course, is a probmental properties of the change of the control of the
chanics on hand to help when serious
officialties crop up, insurance laws in
some states prohibit such assistance.
Some garage offer expert advice and
attract car bulfs who are willing to share
their knowledge with leginners. Baltex

is even organizing a five-session course for customers—nutions 252 At the Van Nuys. Calif., Auto Hobby Center. Actor Bob Purvey recently rebuilt the engine of his 1959 Jaguar, That intricate operation would have cost \$2,600 if done commercially; Purvey spent only \$1,000, "I hope I never have to do it again," he says, "but now I know just how it works. No garage is ever going to put anything over on me again. An engine is just like a big clock,"

Other converts to self-service, including many women, have become addicted to tinkering, viewing it as a challenging hobby as well as a way of beating inflation. Sol Doligin, a Juguar enthusiast who opened the Van Nusy garage 14 months ago, says: "We thought that a large part of our business would be motor tune-ups and brakes. Instead, people are putting in Traping services." A service of the contraping services of the contraping services of the contraping services. The contraping services of the contraping services of the contraping services of the contraping services. The contraping services of the contraping services of the contraping services of the contraping services. The contraping services of the contraping services of

Joe Russo, a Los Angeles architect who drives a 1964 MGB, agrees. "I've learned all I know about cars here at the center," he says. "I got a manual, read it, and started doing a little bit at a time." As his confidence grew, he went into more complex tasks, such as rebuilding his engine. Says Russo: "The mystery of mechanics isn't so mysterious any more." Working near by on his wife's old Buick, Law Student Ernest Burger remarks: "I'm actually acting out a childhood fantasy." Many people have always itched to play mechanic. but lacked encouragement until the new garages came along.

Two Washington, D.C., women have found an expanding feminine market. Since May Dodson and Betty Mc-Donald, who are sisters, opened Auto U-Fix-It two years ago, they have noticed more and more women coming in to repair their own cars. Says Mrs. Dodson: "I get many calls from women who ask whether they will be the only females in the garage. When they find out that the owners are women, they feel better." The garage is considering starting auto-repair classes for women in order to encourage the trend. In Detroit, Chrysler is running a course called Women on Wheels, which teaches tire changing and other simple maintenance tasks

Of course there are some drawbacks. A Birmingham, Mich., man overhauled his Volkswagen's brakes one weekend, then worried so much about whether he had done the job properly that he took his car into a dealer for a check on his work. He wound up paying more than professional service would have cost. Owners of run-of-themill garages profess to be unworried by the proliferation of the fix-it-vourself idea. "We don't feel they're saving a lot of money," says Paul Tahmisian, president of Southern California's Independent Garage Owners Association. evitably, they'll be coming in to us for the big jobs." Adds Chuck Abbott, of Abbott Motor Clinic in Los Angeles: Do-it-yourself may work if it involves a simple car, like a Vega, Pinto or Datsun. Compare those to a Cadillac. There's no similarity other than four wheels and a windshield.

Abbott has a point, but the skill and nerve of the owner is probably more important than the complexity of the car. Many motorists doubtless lack the aptitude or desire to be their own mechanics. But the new fao filers an alternative. If it continues to spread, it may eventually prod the owners of conventional garages to offer improved service at reasonable prices.

at reasonable prices.

Ticket to Novelty

The reliable old grand tour of Euprope is pass for many American travelers; they demand more variety or excitement than is offered by the Tower of London or the Louvre. To satisfy the agents, airlines and ship lines are packaging, an extraordinary assortment of excursions designed for hobbysis, sportsmen, intellectuals, health addicts and a host of other categories. Consider such exdertica as a pourney to Draccinated by the supernatural or the

ifornia scientists that will track and observe schools of whales in Baja California's Scammons Lagoon.

For any sky watcher who cannot bear to wait another 100 years, a dozen groups are offering tours to the best spots from which to observe a total

upcoming Pacific excursion led by Cal-



PASSENGERS AT GOURMET CRUISE BUFFET Also, Spanish, spas and soccer.

eclipse of the sun in June; there will not be a longer blackout until 2150. One time will fly 250 customers to Kenya; Lake Rudolf, where they will stay in a special safari camp, complete with guides, burders, scientists and leaves on astronomy. A Boston group will fly from New York City to Casablous of the S.S. Musalia for a cruise along the path of the eclipse in the Sunt Atlantic and hear a series of lectures on the phenomenon en route.

Environmentalists are being offeed an assortment of offbeat tows. Among the possibilities is a trip to Micronesis that includes scuba diving in the giant Truk Lagoon, which is littered with the Mulks of Japanese warships such with the World War II. Other groups will visit the headwaters of the Amazon, the Ruwenzori (Mountains of the Moon) Range between Uganda and the Republic of Zaire, the New Zealand and New Guinea highlands and Australia's Great

Barrier Reef.

Two New York firms are aiming at the homosexual market, one with a series of mine-day junkets to Isla de Oro, in Panamas San Blas Islands, where the men sleep in hammocks in palm-thatched huits. A magazine aimed at homosexuals to defering a brace of two-week trips to Europe. "It's not a sexual representation of the excursion's spont-passy on of the excursion's spont-passy on of the excursion's spont-passy and passed to the excursion spont-passy and passed to the excursion spont-passy and passed to the excursion of the excursion o

A sampling of other tours:

► An eight-day trip to the Canary Islands, with the emphasis on learning Spanish. Customers get a twelve-lesson crash language course before they go, seminars on arrival.

➤ Visits to the famous spas of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Israel, Italy and Spain, designed for sufferers from arthritis, rheumatism, gastric disorders and respiratory ailments.

► A ten-day music festival aboard

the S.S. Rotterdam, featuring such artists as Roberta Peters, Itzhak Perlman, Jan Peerce and Misha Dichter. It is

scheduled for April 18 to 28.

A true cook's tour of Paris that includes 15 hours of instruction from the chef of the Trianon Palace (no stars, alas, in the Guide Michelin).

▶ A 10-day gournet tour of Europe's better restaurants, including Lasserre in Paris, Hosteria de Orso in Rome and the Jockey Club in Madrid, "Travellers bring their own Alka-Seltzer," says the agent.

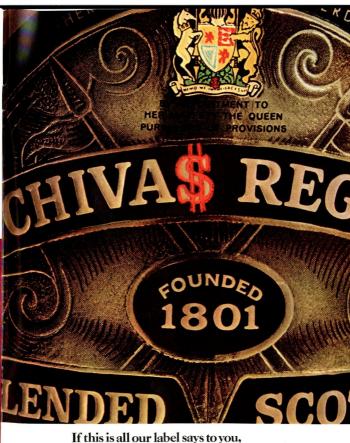
► A soccer tour of Britain, including tickets to league games, instruction in the subtleties of the sport, and even coaching in kicking, passing and other fine points.

A magical mystery trip aboard the France that ends at the International Congress of Magic in Paris July 4 to 8. Both amateur and professional enchanters are welcome. Will new magicians be taught old tricks? Says Travel Agent Gus Rosegren: "Macy's doesn't tell Gimbels, you know."

▶ A ten-day art tour of the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, featuring Artist-Lecturer Robert Carlow and offering participants daily workshops in painting techniques.

➤ A bird-watching expedition ending in the Galapagos Islands in the Southeastern Pacific, organized by Nature Expeditions International and led by ornithologists.





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